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For 1906 Trade.

POLITICAL EVENTS this month may disturb business. Wise business men will take note that the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on January 27, and they should prepare for it now. In that issue we are prepared to distribute circulars and price-lists as insets, and have already booked a number. The advantages of so distributing circulars and price-lists have been proved by many of the most enterprising houses connected with the chemical and drug trades. The Winter Issue goes to the best buyers in the British Empire and in foreign countries, and circulars and price-lists inserted in the issue do their work well because they are kept with it for reference. Full particulars as to terms, etc., can be obtained by writing to the Publisher of the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE latest store prices are mentioned on p. 2.

THE SALE OR RETURN SYSTEM is curiously illustrated in a bankruptcy report on p. 11.

THE BUSINESS CHANGES announced this week are important as well as numerous (p. 13).

SOME CHANGES in Royal-warrant holders connected with the drug trade are reported on p. 3.

A NUMBER of excellent formulae for various kinds of chemists' specialities are printed on p. 27.

THE CONUNDRUM this week is a piece of handwriting, which we ask our readers to decipher (p. 14).

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER PEDLER, F.R.S., a former Bell Scholar, has received the honour of knighthood (p. 22).

THE site of Nicholas Culpeper's garden in London is now occupied by a well-known firm of botanic druggists (p. 28).

THE NEW SOUTH WALES POISONS LAW is being a bit whittled down to meet the demands of owners of proprietaries (p. 7).

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has gazetted an enlarged poisons schedule, in which there are some novel points (p. 18).

MIST. FERRI CO. does not always turn out the same. In a note on p. 26 Mr. W. A. Knight gives some hints as to how uniformity can be secured.

NEW ZEALAND does give points on social legislation. See how short shop hours are being managed there. Victoria is also legislating on the subject (p. 8).

MR. JAMES HADDOCK, in a communication on lin. potassium iodide c. sapone, gives a new formula which produces an unchanging and translucent jelly (p. 26).

A DEATH from eucalyptus oil is reported on p. 6. In an editorial note we point out that toxic symptoms have been reported in several cases, but always from excessive doses (p. 17).

CONSULS in Brazil, Spain, Baghdad, the Argentine Republic, Patras, and Marseilles report on the trade of their territories, and give hints on business to be done, which we epitomise on p. 28.

THE CONFERENCE in regard to South African freights, which has recently met in London, proved abortive, as the ship-owners would not concede all that the Colonial representatives wanted (p. 17).

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE of the Pharmaceutical Council has issued some particulars about the Pharmacy Bill for use by chemists who desire to interview parliamentary candidates in regard to that matter (p. 21).

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING CUSTOMS CASE is reported from New Zealand, in which the validity of the 1885 B.P. was successfully challenged, it being held that sp. lavandulae B.P. 1885, does not come under specially low rate (p. 7).

SOME specimens of otto of rose have been found on the market containing an appreciable amount of ethyl alcohol. Mr. Simmonds communicates a note on the subject, showing the effect of the contamination on the recognised constants (p. 20).

"THE really remarkable index to the last volume of this journal" is the subject of one of "Xraser's" notes. He contrasts 1805 and 1905, comments on the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, a multi-shop company, the Rankin's ointment judgment, and on food-adulteration (p. 15).

MR. L. T. ASHWELL, managing director of Keene & Ashwell, Ltd., homoeopathic chemists, died on New Year's Day. We also report the death of Mr. Moss Millar, a well-known traveller on the South-West ground (p. 12). As we go to press we learn of the death of Mr. William Oppenheimer (p. 20).

TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., have been fined under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act for selling a preparation containing chloroform and morphine without their address label. Incidentally it was stated that a number of the company's unqualified assistants had paid penalties for selling poisons (p. 10).

THERE is a cheerful business tone on the produce markets, in spite of it being the first week in the new year, and several articles have advanced, including shellac, menthol, and Cochin ginger. Quinine is also firmer, but quicksilver in secondhands is lower. Borax and santonin may advance, and bromides may alter at any moment (p. 29).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. Charles Hare, chemist and druggist, of Liverpool Road, Birkdale, was injured in an explosion which occurred in his shop last week.

The drugs taken in Leicester for S. F. and D. Acts analysis last quarter—four of cream of tartar, four of sweet nitre, and four of camphorated oil—were all genuine.

At Brighton Quarter Sessions on January 1, two men, named Uwins and Peacock respectively, were sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining by means of worthless cheques various sums, including 7*l.* 10*s.* from Boots, Ltd.

Store Prices.

The following are some alterations in prices noted in the Army and Navy Stores circular for January :

Advanced.—Maltine 2*s.* 1*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per bot., maltine with cod-liver oil 2*s.* 1*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per bot., maltine compounds 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.* per bot.; Seigel's syrup 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per bot.; Squire's Ferocal 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* per bot.

Additions.—Oatine preparations: Cream 1*s.* 1*½d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* per jar, face-powder 1*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per box, bust-developer 4*s.* 6*d.* per bot., depilatory 4*s.* 6*d.* per bot., balm 1*s.* 1*½d.* per tube, tooth-paste 1*s.* 4*d.* per tube, talcum 1*s.* 1*½d.* per box, and hair-food 4*s.* 1*d.* per bot.; castor-oil powder 1*s.* per box; "Martin" poison bottle, 2 oz. 9*s.* 4*d.*, 4 oz. 12*s.*, 8 oz. 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 16 oz. 28*s.* per doz.; Veedee vibrator, complete, 32*s.* 6*d.*; Althæine, 1*s.* 3*d.* per bot.; Solutrol tablets, 2*s.* 3*d.*, 4*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per bot.

In the January price-list of the Civil Service Stores the same prices are quoted for Maltine and its preparations and for Seigel's syrup. Scigel's pills are 1*s.* per box.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. F. H. Rushton, chemist and druggist, has opened the New Pharmacy at Sparkhill, Birmingham.

A brother chip's children had a penny dip at the Father Christmas bag and brought out the measles.

The local brotherhood are engaged in the laudable business of priming would-be M.P.s with the difficulties of the Pharmacy Acts question and future Bills.

Messrs. Albright & Wilson, in order to avoid the hostile tariffs of the United States of America, have erected works there for the manufacture of phosphorus.

In an assize case in which the printing of a chemist's calendar was in dispute, Judge Bucknill advised litigants to settle their disputes by arbitration and never by law.

The death is announced of Mr. H. P. Ryland, aged forty-six, which took place at Moxhull Grange. He was a member of the large firm of chemical-manufacturers, Messrs. Procter & Ryland. He, in conjunction with Sir Walter Fisher, sat at the court on Fridays and dealt with S. F. and D. cases.

Contracts.

The Macclesfield Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. T. H. Duncalf, chemist and druggist, for the supply of drugs for the ensuing half-year.

The tender of Messrs. Stephenson Bros., Bradford, for the supply of drysalteries to the Bradford Workhouse has been accepted by the Bradford Board of Guardians.

The tender of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. for the supply of drugs, etc., to the Leeds Public Dispensary and to the Women and Children's Hospital has been accepted.

The Shoreditch Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., for the supply of drugs to the infirmary and outdoor dispensary for the period ending September 29 next.

The North Brierley Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Morrell & Co., Bradford, for supplying the Clayton Workhouse for a period of six months with drysalteries, and also that of the Killgerny Co., Cleckheaton, for the supplying for a similar term of disinfecting-fluid.

Messrs. Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E., Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 16 Coleman Street, E.C., and Messrs. A. Gallenkamp & Co., 19-21 Sun Street,

E.C., have secured the London County Council contracts for drugs, chemicals, and first-aid appliances, etc.

Fires.

A fire occurred on December 25 in a storeroom behind the shop of Mr. T. Lawton, chemist and druggist, of Huddersfield Road, Westtown, Dewsbury. The flames were subdued before serious damage had been done.

An alarming fire broke out on December 29 at 26 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., premises occupied by Messrs. C. Erhardt & Co., Ltd., merchants, and the Odol Chemical-works. Fortunately nearly all the employés of both firms had left work for the night, when in a small storeroom in the basement an explosion occurred, which set fire to the building with startling rapidity. The blinding smoke and overpowering fumes made it difficult for the firemen to make much headway. The quick spread of the fire was due to the large quantities of celluloid articles stocked on several floors. The headquarters of the fire-brigade are near by, and the firemen were quickly on the spot. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but there is every reason to suppose that it broke out in the basement of the premises, where celluloid was stored. The flames spread with such rapidity that soon the whole of the basement was on fire, and the Odol Co.'s premises would have been completely destroyed but for the prompt arrival of the fire-brigade. As soon as the brigade got to work it was seen that the premises could be saved, but that the basement would have to go, and the firemen thereupon directed their attention to saving the upper storeys, which they succeeded in doing. When the fire was extinguished it was seen that the Odol premises had suffered badly from the effects of heat, smoke, and water, but beyond that they were safe, and the business is being carried on as usual, with but little inconvenience. A search in the basement revealed the body of George Edward Harwood (31), a storekeeper in the employ of Messrs. Erhardt & Co., who, according to the medical evidence at the inquest, died from shock the result of burns. It was stated that deceased was dealing with some celluloid goods when the fire occurred. Only evidence of identification and of the doctor was taken at the inquest opened by Dr. F. J. Waldo at the Southwark Coroner's Court on January 1. The jury viewed the premises, and the inquiry was adjourned for a week.

Eucalyptus as a Poison.

An inquest was held at Derby on December 30 by the Borough Coroner (Mr. John Close) on the body of John Richard Oliver (34), a cab-driver. The widow said deceased had had a very bad cold for a fortnight. He was recommended to take some eucalyptus for his cold, and he bought threepennyworth. He put the whole of that amount into a wine-glass, and after filling the glass up to the top with water drank it all. He said that he felt better, and shortly afterwards went out. He returned in about an hour's time dazed. Dr. Le Fanu was sent for, and she told him what had happened. The doctor at first said that the eucalyptus would not hurt him, but ordered his removal to the infirmary for an epileptic fit. The Coroner: Is it not a fact he said he had better go to the infirmary to be washed out?—Witness: Yes. The Coroner: Well, that would not be for the fit. That would be for the eucalyptus. Continuing, witness said that deceased was removed to the infirmary and died there two days after. Mr. Hubert George Toy, chemist and druggist, 2 Duffield Road, Derby, deposed to supplying the eucalyptus in question. Deceased procured 6 drachms. The Coroner: This is a poison.—Witness: Well, I should say so now, but it is not a scheduled poison. The Coroner: If it is a poison you ought to know.—Witness: Well, in an overdose it is a poison. The Coroner: Ought it not to be scheduled?—Witness: It would be safer. The Coroner: Will you not go beyond that and say that it is very advisable?—Witness: It would certainly be safer. The Coroner: Do you think in your opinion it ought to be?—Witness: Well, I do after the evidence. The Coroner: So do I. Dr. Myott, house-physician at the infirmary, said that at the Coroner's request he had made a *post-mortem* examination and found death to be due to acute congestion of the lungs and some irritation of the stomach, which had been caused by the eucalyptus. It was a poison

if taken in a large dose, as were many oils. Six drachms was a large dose. He, however, did not think it should be scheduled as a poison except when it was sold in a quantity of an ounce or more. People ought not to be so foolish as to take such a large dose. The Coroner, in summing up, said he thought it would be a better protection to the public if eucalyptus had to be labelled as a poison. There was no blame whatever attaching to Mr. Toy. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, and added a rider that they considered, after the evidence, that eucalyptus should be scheduled as a poison.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Nominations are invited for the Retail Section of the Council. The following are the retiring Retail members, and they are all eligible for re-election :

Barnes, W. R., 10 Terrace Road, Plaistow, E. Bunker, C. J. G., York Street, Twickenham. Clarke, R. Feaver, 21 High Street, Gravesend. Colley, H. W., 253 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby. Cooper, Albert, 80 Gloucester Road, S.W. Nicholls, T., 99 Wick Road, S. Hackney, N.E. Pickard, S. N., Ossett, Yorks. Poud, G. P., 68 Fleet Street, E.C. Rowsell, P. F., 74 High Street, Exeter. Sutherland, J. W., 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Nominations must be received not later than Wednesday, January 10, by the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

Electioneering.

At a public meeting held at Hampton on December 29, in reply to questions by Mr. H. E. Clement, chemist, Hampton Hill (one of the Divisional Secretaries for the Uxbridge Division), Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland promised if returned to Parliament to support the Pharmacy Act Amendments Bill. This is considered satisfactory in view of the fact that Sir Frederick at one time blocked the Bill. We are informed that his opponent in the constituency also supports the Pharmacy Bill.

A deputation from the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association, consisting of Mr. Albert Hagon, and Mr. R. Mumford (Secretary), waited upon Sir Fortescue Flannery, the Unionist candidate, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on January 2, and laid before him the views of the Association for an amendment of the law relating to pharmacy. Sir Fortescue said what he understood they desired was that there should be such an amendment of the law as would bring the limited-liability dispenser under the same regulations—as regarded examination and registration—as other practitioners. Mr. Hagon said that was so, and Sir Fortescue said it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the public that such a change should take place, and he had already stated to his constituents that he would support such a change. A Bill was introduced last Session, and he was prepared to vote for it, and if it were brought forward again he would give it his support. He would go further, and would, if returned, assist to bring the Bill in. The Hon. Ivor Guest, the Liberal candidate, had also been requested to receive a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Association, but up to Wednesday morning no reply had been received from him.

Royal-warrant Holders.

As usual, a complete list of the tradesmen and firms holding royal warrants of appointment, with authority to use the Royal Arms, was printed in the "London Gazette" of January 2, 1906. In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 9, 1901 (p. 788), and of January 10, 1903 (p. 48), we gave the names of those connected with the drug-trade who hold such appointments. A supplementary paragraph in our issue of January 23, 1904 (p. 108), noted later changes, and in the latest list we observe the following alterations :

To the list of tradesmen who hold warrants of appointment to the King from the Lord Steward.—Cerebos (1903), Ltd., table salt, London; Richard Davis, mineral-waters, London; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., mineral-waters, Edinburgh; Hooper, Struve & Co., Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers and chemists, London; Idris & Co., Ltd., mineral waters, London; John Knight & Sons, Ltd., soap, London; Perrier, mineral waters, London; "Rosbach," mineral waters, Tunbridge Wells; Robert Hogg & Son, drugs, London; T. P. Hogg & Co., drugs, London.

Warrants of appointment to the King from the Keeper of the Privy Purse.—Mrs. Baumgartner, perfumer, Marienbad; Carl Brem, chemist, Marienbad; J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., decorative illuminators, London; Rouw & Son, chemists, Ruthin.

Warrants of appointment to the King from the Lord Chamberlain.—John Beddard, chemist and druggist, London; Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap manufacturers, London; Vinolia Co., Ltd., soap manufacturers, London.

Appointments to Queen Alexandra from the Lord Chamberlain.—J. & J. Colman, Ltd., manufacturers of mustard, starch and blue, Norwich; Roberts & Co., chemists, London.

D.S.A. Doings.

The Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug Stores' Association of Great Britain, on whose behalf the actions against Bradford and Leeds chemists under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act were taken, has been so silent about the result of the appeal that special interest attaches to the meeting of the Association which is to be held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, January 10. The business of the meeting will consist chiefly of a discussion on "the political aspect," and that, we understand, includes the recent decision, which the members of the Association are inclined to regard with derision. The Association's efforts are not confined to this, however. Its last published report states that part of its work has been in defensive nature by "safe-guarding and preserving the rights which its members already possess, and which were seriously threatened, and part in the nature of advance work by securing for its members additional privileges and advantages." Among the former is included opposition to the Pharmacy Bill, as to which views were laid before the Privy Council, "and the Privy Council gave the Pharmaceutical Society no assistance." The Association particularly objected to the clause in the Bill preventing drug-store proprietors who are not registered chemists from retailing, or dispensing, or compounding any medical prescriptions unless their shops are *bona fide* conducted by registered chemists. Meetings were held and members of Parliament addressed on the subject. In regard to the Government Pharmacy Bill, the Secretary (Mr. Leggett) proceeded to London to confer with the Association's solicitors, and arranged details "which he did not think it to the interest of the Association should be stated." The Association has also dealt with the new reading of the Medicine-stamp Acts and the broken-bulk question, scoring on each a victory (it is claimed); and the Secretary prepared for the Revenue authorities a list of those members of the Association who should be entitled to the privileges of Exemption 3 as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. He has also prepared a register of all members who would be affected by any provisions preventing or restricting the retailing, compounding, or dispensing of medicines such as proposed by the Pharmacy Bill, giving the qualifications and number of years of experience in the trade of each member. This list is also for the responsible authorities with the object of getting exemption for them. The Association is active in other directions.

Irish News.

An Advertising Idea.

Messrs. William Dobbin & Co., North Street, Belfast, have introduced a striking innovation into their business. They have placed "Standard" Edison phonographs on the counters which call attention clearly and unmistakably to the seasonal articles on sale. Each department has its own set of records.

A Transfer.

On January 1 the drug-business carried on at Bell's Medical Hall, 25 North Street, Belfast, was transferred to the City Hall Pharmacy carried on by Messrs. David Boyd & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 7 Donegall Square North. Last week a removal-sale was held in the North Street premises, great reductions being made.

Trouble with Empties.

Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, have trouble with the Downpatrick Board of Guardians, whose latest idea is to "pack"

empties without an outside container. Medical officers in this case are to be instructed by the Guardians' clerk as to the meaning of the word "pack."

Messrs. B. Clarke & Son, the former medicine-contractors of the Newry Board of Guardians, are seeking payment of 8*l.*, 3*s.*, 6*d.* for empties not returned. The medical officers, who have disregarded the Guardians' order to have the empties packed, are to be held responsible for their neglect if the empties are not returned forthwith.

Checking the Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board, complaining of carelessness on the part of Dr. Coghlan in labelling drugs forwarded by him to the analyst. Dr. Coghlan explained that he had purposely labelled wrongly some of the samples in order to see if the analysis was properly carried out. Some of the Guardians thought this trick an excellent idea. The Guardians tendered their best thanks to Dr. Coghlan for making the test, for his efforts to get the best medicines for the poor, and for acting in the interests of the ratepayers, too.

The Belfast Technical Institute.

At the last meeting of the Building and Sub-Equipment Committee of the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute, Professor Letts attended to advise the committee as to the equipment of the new chemical laboratory (see *C. & D.*, November 25, p. 823). The committee, having fully discussed the preliminary plans and proposals, decided that the architect, after consultation with Professor Letts and Mr. S. Templeton, head of the chemical department, prepare the necessary working drawings and specification, so that the committee may be in a position to invite tenders for carrying out the work.

Scotch News.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club.

The final tie of this club's hole-and-hole competition was decided on Thursday, December 28, on the Braid Hills course, when Mr. J. P. Gibb proved the winner, defeating Mr. Leo Traub by 2 holes.

The Edinburgh Examinations.

The pharmaceutical examinations commenced at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, last week, and it is reported that "the slaughter" in Minor chemistry was exceptionally heavy. Amongst those who survived and passed the examination was one of the *C. & D.* Students' Corner prizemen last week, Mr. C. Grayson, jun., of Hartlepool.

Personal.

Mr. R. L. Whitehead, representing Messrs. Harrison & Waide, of Leeds, has removed to 26 Granville Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

All about *Les Octrois* is given in the "Nineteenth Century" for January. The author of the article is Mr. W. B. Robertson, formerly of Kirkcaldy and now on the "Harmsworth Self-educator" staff. Mr. Robertson served an apprenticeship to pharmacy with Mr. John Peebles, of the "Lang toon."

To -poisoning.

An advertisement in the "Scotsman" last week offered a reward of 2*l.* to anyone giving information regarding the poisoning by strichnine of a valuable "Great Dane" dog at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk. Edinburgh and Border town chemists were requested to refer to entries of strichnine sold during the weeks ending September 9 and December 16. Communications to be sent to Mr. Hamilton Murray, Beechwood, Selkirk.

A Branch in Sweden.

Messrs. J. & G. Cox, Ltd., gelatin and glue manufacturers, of Gorgie, Edinburgh, have established a large factory for their products in Sweden. Glue is extensively used in Swedish match manufacture, and Messrs. Cox have carried on a very large business with those engaged in the industry. The tariffs are high on glue imported into Sweden, and it is to get over that difficulty that the Gorgie firm, at the suggestion of their Swedish customers, have established a branch near Gothenburg. A Swedish company has been formed, with Mr. Douglas Howard Cox and Mr. E. O. G. Head as controlling directors.

The Week's Poisonings.

ONLY two of the thirteen fatalities from poisoning that have occurred during the week were misadventures. One of these was the case of Ellen Buckley, a London cook, who drank hydrochloric acid, contained in a spirit-bottle, for a concentrated solution of Epsom salts. Two suicides with hydrochloric acid took place. William Busell, who, in company with Emma Abbott (see *C. & D.*, December 2, 1905, p. 259), drank spirit of salt on November 26, died this week as a result of his act. Robert Willey, a Hull joiner, suffering from depression owing to lack of employment, also drank hydrochloric acid, which was the only unscheduled poison responsible for this week's fatalities. No fewer than five carbolic-acid poisonings have occurred. One was a misadventure—a Malling woman, named Hammond, mistaking carbolic acid for beer. In the case of Alex. Le Bott, a French sailor, found dead in bed at Liverpool with a carbolic-acid bottle by his side, the City Coroner (Mr. Sampson) refused to accept the usual verdict of suicide while temporarily insane, and a verdict of suicide with no evidence to show the state of the man's mind was returned. In the other three cases suicide was evident, the victims being Margery Mattinson (20), nurse at the Home for Epileptics at Maghull; Sarah Pavey (65), found dead in a caravan at Devonport; and Ellen Maud Palk, wife of a Plympton railway-signaller, who poisoned herself at Lustleigh. Thomas Isaac Wylin Richardson, an Ilford insurance-agent, drank a fatal dose of oxalic acid. The same poison was taken with fatal results by a Canton girl, named Ethel Humphreys. Laudanum in overdose caused the death of Thomas Dixon, an Alnwick coal-merchant, and of Leopold Marshall Allan, a Dunoon man (who drank the contents of six small bottles of laudanum in a Glasgow hotel). A verdict of *felo-de-se* was returned at Bradford concerning the death of Ralph Knowles (20), a carter, who drank some prussic acid which he had obtained for poisoning a dog.

FOOD-ADULTERATION.

THE January number of the "World's Work and Play" contains an article by Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmacist and Bell Scholar, on food adulteration, under the title of "Watching What We Eat." The author introduces his subject by a brief summary of the legislation in connection with food adulteration, and has an interesting reference to the fact that in Morier's "Hajji Baba of Ispahan" (1823) there is mentioned a Persian Government official whose duty it was to perambulate the city and examine weights and measures and qualities of provisions. The adulterator of the present day is described as an artist, and the major part of the article is devoted to an exposure of the various methods by which food-stuffs are tampered with. Considerable space is devoted to milk-adulteration, it being pointed out that milk may be adulterated "by the farmer, by the middleman, by the distributing milk-jugger, and before it arrives at the infant whose staple food it forms it may be again watered by an anxious mother for fear it should be too rich!" This is described as an offence against the community, the importance of a pure milk supply being very strongly insisted upon. Some interesting figures are given with reference to the leniency of magistrates in dealing with adulteration cases, it being pointed out that out of 1,205 convictions for milk-adulteration which were secured in one year, in only 29 cases were fines of 5*l.* and upwards inflicted.

Mr. Evans deals with the various methods of adulterating tea, coffee, and cocoao, and gives a useful preliminary test for ascertaining the presence of chicory in coffee, by strewing some of the sample on the surface of cold water contained in a glass. Owing to the presence of oil in the coffee it floats on the surface, but the chicory, which is oil-free, rapidly sinks to the bottom of the glass, leaving an evanescent trail of colouring matter behind.

The contents of the dinner-cruet are dealt with in turn, and a résumé of the causes leading to the arsenic-in-beer scare is given. The most satisfactory feature of the work of the public analyst is the steady decline in adulteration, and statistics point to the fact that as the samples taken by the inspectors increase in number the rate of adulteration correspondingly declines. The article is necessarily written on popular lines, but it forms a useful summary of the work of the public analyst in dealing with the modern methods of adulteration so far as food-stuffs are concerned.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AN INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION is to be held at the Grand Palais de Beaux-Arts, Champs Elysées, Paris, on July 15. The programme can be obtained by application at the "Commissariat Général de la 2me Exposition Internationale de Photographie" at the above address (Porte B).

THE TUBERCULIN-TEST.—The circular dated December 11, issued by the French Board of Agriculture, insists on the application (to British stock imported into France) of the strict letter of the decree of June 11, 1905. This includes the tuberculin-test, and to enable this to be carried out on imported cattle, they will be kept under observation for at least forty-eight hours at the importer's expense.

MUTUALIST PHARMACIES.—One hears a good deal about "mutualist" pharmacies, though one seldom sees one; but at Lyons the other day I ran across one, a brand-new building in a brand-new street—the rue de la Martinière. Painted a cheerful light-oak colour, the shop-front bore the inscriptions "Union Mutuelle du Rhône . . . Pharmacie Mutuelle—Pharmacie à l'usage exclusif des Sociétés adhérentes," with the name "L. Gavignet, pharmacien." Absolutely no window-show; through the frosted lower portion of the plate-glass windows a few flasks, funnels and bottles could be dimly discerned.

UP-TO-DATE CUTTING.—Is the "cutter" always with us? It is certain that nowadays everything is catalogued at fixed prices. Even the professors of the Black Art—the necromancers who once extorted untold gold as the price of their charms and maledictions—now publish printed price-lists, like a mere cutting pharmacist. Vervain of March 21 is priced at 2s. 5d. (probably the opposition wizard's price was 2s. 6d.), mandragora 7s. 6d., virgin wax 4s., anti-wrinkle milk as used by her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Marie Antoinette 5s., and the complexion-bath of the noted (shall I say notorious?) Mme. de Montespan 16s. Chemists may here perceive some paying "side-lines." Those who close on Saturdays may further note that this is the best day for calling up Satan. Sulphur must first be burnt and then a charm repeated, to which it would require the nimble tongue of a Welsh linguist to do justice.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The annual meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences is one of the events of the French scientific year, numerous and valuable prizes being then awarded. M. Troost, the celebrated chemist, presided at the recent meeting at the close of 1905. He was supported by MM. Berthelot, Pourcarré, Darboux, and others. The Jecker prize for organic chemistry (400*l.*) was divided between M. Sabatier and Canon Senderens, of the Catholic University of Toulouse. An "honourable mention" of 60*l.* was awarded to M. Carles, the Bordeaux pharmacist and professor, for his essay on "Direct Transformation of Vintage Tartrates, Lees, etc., into Cream of Tartar." Professor Albert Colsen, of the Polytechnic School of Paris, took the La Caze chemistry prize; and M. Paul Lebeau, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy (who carried off the Cahours chemistry prize in 1897), was awarded the 120*l.* Pordin prize for his work on "Silicides and their rôle in Industrial Alloys." Another School of Pharmacy laureate is M. Louis Charles Lutz, who receives 40*l.*, or two-thirds of the Montagne botany prize, for his publications on the use of organic substances as a source of nitrogen for plants. The 400*l.* Petit and Ormoy prize was bestowed upon Professor Constantin, of the Museum (Jardin des Plantes), for his general botanical work. M. Maillard, assistant-professor of chemistry at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, obtained a 100*l.* Montyon prize for his paper on "Inoxylic Colouring-matters of Human Urine," while similar recompenses were given to M. Malherbe (Director of the Nantes School of Medicine) for his work on Sarcoma, and M. Albert Le Play for his experimental researches on "Intestinal Poisons." Berthelot medals for chemical and physical sciences were distributed to MM. Senderens, Donard, and Lebeau, above named, and also to MM. Jumau, Urbain, Abraham, Gouy, Canovetti, and Leduc.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

TRADE-MARK.—Notice of intention to register a label and device for "Citrona," for lemon-squash and other non-intoxicating beverages in Class 42, has been published in the Cape papers by Mr. Albert Walsh, for Lemnen, Ltd., wholesale chemists and druggists, Cape Town.

A PERJURY CHARGE.—The trial of Charles Henry Stevens, one-time proprietor of "Sacco," for perjury (C. & D., October 21, 1905, p. 669, and October 28, p. 679), occupied two days before Judge Hopley at the Cape Town Criminal Sessions last month, and resulted in his acquittal.

Natal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The premises at present occupied by Mr. S. K. Elgie, chemist, 47 Gardiner Street, Durban, have been purchased by the National Bank of South Africa, who have also bought the next-door premises. It is intended to build a five-storey building shortly. Mr. Elgie has been fortunate to secure large premises next door (No. 49 Gardiner Street), and hoped to be fully in possession before the Old Year was out.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—Owing to the continued drinking of methylated spirit by the native and Indian races, the Government has issued a new set of regulations. In future no retailer shall supply S.V.M. without first satisfying himself of the genuineness of the order, and that it is signed by some European resident or by some European known to the seller. The order must also be dated on the day it is presented. The dealer must give the native a signed pass and keep a counterfoil of such pass in a proper book kept for the purpose. Such counterfoils must be filed for not less than three months, and must at all times be open for inspection by the Excise or police. This new decision by the Government is the cause of a good deal of adverse criticism on the part of the chemists, who find the sale of methylated spirit at sixpence per wine-bottle already a nuisance.

Transvaal.

MR. T. M. CARROLL, of Klerksdorp, has recently had considerable improvements made on his drug-store. Mr. Carroll has been established in Klerksdorp for the last three years, having originally come from New Zealand with the New Zealand forces.

CAPE PHARMACY BOARD.

THE principal business at the general meeting of the Board held at Cape Town on November 30, 1905, was consideration of correspondence from the Orange River Colony and Transvaal Pharmacy Boards relative to the establishment of reciprocity between the various Pharmacy Boards in South Africa. The suggestion, which emanated from the Cape Board, has been very favourably received by the Orange River Colony, but the Transvaal is of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for such a reciprocal arrangement. The following resolution, however, which was unanimously adopted at the November meeting, will doubtless facilitate matters by removing one of the greatest impediments to such an arrangement:

That in the event of reciprocity being established, the Examining Boards in the various Colonies shall not accept for examination any person not permanently resident in their respective districts, unless such person at the time of application produces the written permission of the Board controlling the district in which he resides to his being examined in such other district.

The object of this resolution is to ensure persons being examined by the Board exercising control over the district

in which they intend to practise, and at the same time to minimise the possibility of candidates crossing to a district where the conditions of examination might be erroneously regarded as not so exacting as those of the district in which they are domiciled. Copies of the resolution have been transmitted to the various Boards, and it is anticipated that before very long a satisfactory arrangement will be come to.

For some time past the Board has been considering the advisability of amending the Poison Schedule, in order to make it suitable to the various States in South Africa, and with this object schedules of the proposed alterations and additions were forwarded to the several Pharmacy Boards, as well as to all chemists and druggists of the Colony, from whom many valuable suggestions have been received. It is hoped to arrange a conference between the Colonial Medical Council and the Board at an early date, in order to arrive at a final decision in the matter.

The sale of "XL All-Insecticide" by general dealers has occupied the attention of the Board, and a communication on the subject has been addressed to the Treasury.

At the half-yearly examination held in connection with the November meeting, only two of the candidates were successful—viz., Mr. A. R. Bishop, of Kimberley, and Mr. J. S. C. Harcus, of Cape Town. The following applications for registration as chemists and druggists have been approved : C. L. Boyd, Kimberley (Minor G.B.); C. Gray, Woodstock (Minor G.B.); F. R. Gienne, Cradock, A. R. Bishop, Kimberley, P. D. Oliver, Luipaards Vlei (all with this Board's certificates).

Canadian Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PATENT MEDICINES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A Reuter's telegram from Victoria, B.C., states that the Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to investigate the sale of patent medicines containing harmful ingredients, with a view to the introduction of legislation to protect consumers against the evil consequences of using these medicines. The step is the outcome of the recent death of an infant which was poisoned by laudanum contained in a patent medicine.

SOAPMAKERS NOT SATISFIED.—A tariff commission has been sitting at Toronto, and among the evidence tendered was that of several Ontario soap-manufacturers, who ask that cotton-seed oil may be placed on the free list. They admitted that they monopolised the soap trade of Canada, had no competition from the United States or England, and when pressed for reasons for asking lower duties on raw materials when they were adequately protected, their reply was that they were hurting each other by competition. "Have you no combine?" asked Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister. "No," answered the spokesman for the soap interests. "Don't imagine I am suggesting a combine," replied Mr. Fielding. "I only wanted to know."

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE COMBINE.—The National Drug and Chemical Co. have decided to build a large factory in Canada for the exclusive manufacture of chemicals, which will probably be located in Montreal. In addition to the officers of the combine mentioned in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 1005), Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, of Montreal, has been appointed general purchasing agent and Mr. W. S. Kerry general sales manager. President Bole states that the policy of the combine is to lower prices as soon as economies are effected to warrant this course. "We do not intend increasing prices, as has been reported," he said to an interviewer, "and there is no ground for these suppositions." Regarding the manufacturing interests of the company, he also states that it will manufacture chemicals on a large scale. At the present time he estimates that 90 per cent. of the chemicals used in Canada are manufactured in foreign countries. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the total requirements can be manufactured in Canada, and a cash fund of \$250,000 has been opened for this purpose. The wholesale houses of Canada outside the combine are Lyman Sons & Co., of Montreal; Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto; the Martin, Bole Wyam Co., of Winnipeg; Wm. Burnet & Co., of Quebec; and W. S. Bryers, Barkwell, of London, Ont.

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED IN BALTIMORE. It seems that a couple of cutters in that city have been causing more or less trouble to the local N.A.R.D., and the latter now declare open hostilities, which take the form of cutting below them!

THE ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY recently revoked the pharmaceutical licence of a druggist convicted twice in the courts of the illegal sale of cocaine. Several other licences are threatened. It is expected that this will have a wholesome effect in correcting the evil. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy is about to revoke the licences of six druggists for the same illegal practices.

A MILD WAR has broken out in Kansas City, Missouri, between the druggists and physicians. The latter do not like the former refilling their prescriptions *ad libitum*, and they have met in council and passed strong resolutions against the practice. The druggists have thrown back a defiance, and declare that they will continue refilling prescriptions so long as the physicians do not in any particular case specifically prohibit it.

AN AMBERGRIS STORY.—The "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter" prints the following : "George Schaer, who recently arrived at Seattle from Alaska, has discovered that he and his companions greased their boats, oars, masts, and everything else that needed it with ambergris, and threw away more than they used, in the belief that it was ordinary grease. Schaer saved 5 oz. in a pickle-bottle for future use. Curiosity to know what the stuff was led Schaer to show it to a Seattle druggist, who offered \$73 for the contents. Schaer says he and his companions found the stuff in quantities in Arctic waters, but never dreamed of its value other than as a good lubricant."

THE N.A.R.D. has apparently received a set-back in the legal success of Loder, the famous Philadelphia cutter, in a suit which he brought against the N.A.R.D. forces under the Sherman anti-trust law of the national statutes. Heretofore all such suits by cutters have been brought in the State courts, and the N.A.R.D. has been uniformly successful. The Sherman law, however, is a most drastic one against anything suggesting a conspiracy, and it has been realised from the first that Loder's chance for winning was pretty good. The Philadelphia case was a jury trial, and the decision of the jury does not have the binding force of precedent which attaches to a judge's decision. The case was promptly appealed, and the decision in the upper court may be different. Loder obtained damages of over \$20,000, and the immediate result of the decision is to break down the refusal to supply him with goods. The Philadelphia jobbers have notified him that he can have anything he wants from now on !

U. S. PHARMACOPEIA.—The Board of Trustees met at Pittsburg on December 2. There were present Messrs. J. H. Beal, A. E. Ebert, J. P. Remington, S. A. D. Sheppard, and H. M. Whelpley. A *résumé* of the work of the Committee of Revision, to be published in convenient form, was discussed, but no definite action was taken. An edition of the Pharmacopœia in the Spanish language was discussed, and a committee, consisting of Professor J. P. Remington, Chairman of the Committee of Revision, Charles E. Dohme, Chairman Board of Trustees, and Dr. H. C. Wood, President U.S.P. Convention, was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for an edition of 2,000 copies. With a view of bringing the Pharmacopœia to the direct attention of medical students, it was decided to present the professors of *materia medica* in the medical colleges with complimentary copies. The extent of additional honoraria to members of the Committee of Revision was considered at length, but action postponed until the next meeting of the Board. Several applications from publishers who desire to use portions of the text of the U.S.P. were discussed, and the rate of compensation decided upon. The Board adjourned to meet at the new Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., January 20, 1906. The Pittsburg College of Pharmacy entertained the trustees to dinner.

Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The Customs have decreed that neutrex (a substitute for cocoa-butter) is dutiable as cocoa-butter at 1d. per lb., and that bay-rum and cantharidine hair-tonic (as bay-rum) will in future pay 25s. per gal.; also levulose (a substitute for glucose) is now dutiable at 8s. per cwt.

OPIUM EXCLUDED.—The sale and growth of opium in Australia have been prohibited by the Commonwealth Government, and the importation of opium, except for medicinal purposes, is stopped. All the States will lose revenue by the prohibition, the loss to Queensland alone being estimated at 16,000*l.* yearly.

Fiji.

INDIAN HEMP IN FIJI.—An ordinance dated October 19, 1905, prohibits importation of Indian hemp or any preparation thereof except with the written consent of the Chief Medical Officer, under a penalty not exceeding 100*l.* or imprisonment for a term of six months. An ordinance of 1886 dealt to some extent with the same subject-matter, inflicting a penalty not exceeding 25*l.* on growing, possessing, giving, or selling bang or gunjah, but giving registered medical practitioners and licensed chemists or druggists the right to sell or prescribe for *bona-fide* medical purposes, and also giving extensive rights of search to the police.

New South Wales.

POISONS BILL, N.S.W.—A deputation from the manufacturers and importers of proprietary medicines waited on the Minister in charge of this Bill on October 31, 1905, and persuaded him, after consultation with the Pharmacy Board, to exempt from the provisions of the Act all proprietary medicines registered in New South Wales unless the Government analyst certifies that such medicines contain a dangerous proportion of scheduled poisons or may be used for improper purposes. Further pressure has been put upon the Minister to exempt sheep-dipping preparations, and a clause to this effect will be introduced.

RABBIT-POISON CASE.—Sayers, Allport Prop., Ltd., secured an injunction through the Equity Court of New South Wales, on November 2, against John Richmond Stevenson and George B. Stevenson, his son (an infant), both of Junee, restraining defendants from committing further breaches of an agreement arrived at in October 1904, whereby the defendant, J. R. Stevenson, undertook to assign to the plaintiffs the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling Phosca rabbit-poison, and agreeing not at any time to manufacture any rabbit-poison or be connected with its manufacture. Stevenson's Rival Rabbit-poison had recently been placed upon the market, which purported to be made by, and belonged to, his son. Evidence showed that it was manufactured on the father's premises. The son kept no books; the bulk of the correspondence had been carried on by the father. The Judge came to the opinion that the son knew of the agreement, and was liable with his father, and found that the father had been guilty of breach of covenant.

HOW THE P.A.T.A. WORKS.—"I have travelled through England, and visited Victoria, South Australia, and other parts of the world on behalf of my firm," said the representative of a world-known company to a Sydney chemist, "but nowhere have I had the difficulty in placing my goods with chemists that I have found in New South Wales.

'Put your lines on the P.A.T.A. and then come back and talk to me' is the result of my interview with most of them. Though this attitude detrimentally affects my firm's interests, I cannot but admire the loyal and solid position the New South Wales chemists adopt. They seem to make a very gospel of P.A.T.A. here. I offer them specially good terms to stock my lines and they refuse them, stating that while no restriction exists as to selling-price they would be acting against their own future welfare to push my goods on any terms. I offer to put up a special line for them, guaranteeing that none but P.A.T.A. members will be able to stock them, and their reply is, 'If we list one profitable line bearing your firm's name a demand will be created for your other unprofitable lines, and we will be forced to stock them. All or none with your goods is our motto.' What offer can I make you that you will accept?" he concluded. "Nothing short of placing all on the P.A.T.A.," was the reply.

New Zealand.

THE OFFENSIVE PUBLICATIONS ACT of New Zealand is being amended in one particular. An appeal case under the Act of 1892 showed that the law does not provide for the case where an offensive publication is sold without the seller being aware of its contents. The amending Bill provides that this will not be an offence unless he satisfies the Court not only that he did not, in fact, know it, but also that he had no reasonable opportunity of knowing it, and, further, that, in the circumstances of the case, his ignorance was inexcusable.

THE METHYLATED SPIRITS BILL, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.*, December 9, p. 897, is not liked. Opponents of the measure declare that in Wellington, Auckland, and Dunedin firms are manufacturing varnishes and perfumes from deodorised and rectified methylated spirit, and are making headway against such large firms as Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Ltd., but if the Bill is passed the business would be destroyed. It was declared that the Bill had been introduced because some person from Sydney had been going about Wellington and other places offering to sell a recipe to purify methylated spirit fit for making perfumed spirit for 100*l.* It would make a difference of between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* to the revenue.

APPRENTICESHIP DECLARATION.—Jas. Fulton Neil, herbalist and chemist, Dunedin, was, on November 16, committed for trial to the Supreme Court on a charge of wilfully making a false declaration in connection with the apprenticeship of his son, J. G. Neil. The latter had passed the qualifying examination of the Pharmacy Board, and applied to be registered. On the application of the Registrar for proofs of apprenticeship and for articles of apprenticeship a document was produced purporting to be for an apprenticeship which commenced in 1900, but the paper on which it was written had a water-mark of 1903. J. F. Neil went before a J.P. and made a declaration, in terms prepared by the Registrar of the Board, that the articles were correct. The Magistrate considered the declaration was intended to mislead the Pharmacy Board. Bail was allowed in 100*l.*

IMPORTING SPT. LAVAND., B.P. 1885.—Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Ltd., claimed from the Collector of Customs the repayment of 40*l.* 10s. paid under protest on the importation of spirit of lavender. The case came on in the Supreme Court on November 16. The company's case was that in March last five cases were imported from London containing a quantity of spirit of lavender, the same being a medicinal spirit of the British Pharmacopœia, containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit; that the company offered to pay 15*l.* 15s. duty, being at the rate of 1s. per lb., the rate fixed by the Customs Act of 1895 for medicinal spirits of any recognised Pharmacopœia containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit; that the Customs claimed that the article is a perfumed spirit under Class 10 of the Schedule, and therefore liable to duty at the rate of 1*l.* 10s. per liquid gal., this amounting to 5*l.* 5s. The company paid the higher rate under protest and obtained delivery, and claimed to recover the difference. The spirit of lavender was made according to the B.P. 1885, and the Customs hold that that Pharmacopœia is not now a recognised Pharmacopœia, as it has been replaced by the B.P. 1898. The Customs further allege that the spirit had been

made with oil of lavender not distilled in Great Britain, as required by the B.P. 1885, and that spirit of lavender is not strictly speaking a medicinal spirit. Mr. Justice Williams held that the 1885 Pharmacopœia had been superseded by the 1898 edition. A verdict for the Customs was given, with costs.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES BILL DEBATES as passed by the House of Representatives was submitted to the Legislative Council and referred to the Labour Bills Committee of the Council. It was returned with many very important alterations. The principles of the new measure are that there is no closing-hour at all. A man may keep his shop open as long as he thinks fit, but he must not employ his assistant more than fifty-two hours a week, or after six o'clock in the evening, except in respect to the exempted trades mentioned in the Schedule. If the shopkeeper requires to keep his shop open during hours which would mean more than fifty-two hours work a week for the assistant, there must be relays of employés. The Bill is made applicable to the whole of the Colony, and not only to the four special districts surrounding the principal cities. The small shopkeeper will therefore be allowed to keep his own shop open for hours after the assistant has left. Special provisions limit the hours of employment of female assistants, and instead of prohibiting the opening of any shop before eight o'clock, the hour is made 7 A.M. for the majority, and 4 A.M. for the bakers and a few similar trades. The Labour Bills Committee was divided into about two equal parts, and the Chairman's casting-vote decided nearly every question. But when the Bill got into Committee of the House the alterations made were insignificant. Wholesale warehousemen were added to the exempted list. The hours fixed in the Schedule for the closing of chemists' shops are 1 P.M. on the statutory half-holiday, 9 P.M. on one working day in each week, and 8 P.M. on all other working days. The Bill was recommitted to allow of a few alterations, one of which was as follows: "Notwithstanding anything in the principal Act or this Act, it shall not be unlawful for any chemist's assistant who resides on the premises to supply at any time medicine or surgical appliances if urgently required." Another addition provided that where application was made on behalf of all the trades in a district to close at a certain hour, and this was opposed by the traders in one or more branches, the majority is to rule in spite of such opposition. It was mentioned, in passing, that there were 750 shops of all kinds in Wellington. When it returned to the House of Representatives the amendments were referred to a committee for report. An overwhelming majority of the Auckland chemists, there being only nine dissentients from the whole of the city and suburbs, have signed a requisition that the hours of closing shall be those named in the Shops and Offices Act—8 P.M. on four days in the week, 9 P.M. on the late night, and 1 P.M. on the half-holiday, reopening from 7 to 9 P.M. in the evening. On gazettal, by order of the Minister of Labour, these hours become compulsory, and local inspectors are instructed to see they are strictly observed.

Tasmania.

DISPENSING COMPETITION.—At the meeting of the Northern Tasmanian Pharmaceutical and Dental Association on November 10 (Mr. J. R. Elliott in the chair), a report was received from the judges (Messrs. F. T. Holmes, J. D. Johnston, and J. W. H. Davey) of the recent dispensing competition for apprentices for a prize given by Mr. J. D. Johnston. Much nervousness, says the report, was shown by the candidates at first, but that in a measure wore off. It proceeds to make some reflections thus. Competitors should be more particular in regard to cleanliness; weighing grease on to a scale-pan is hardly clean, when there is abundance of white paper; putting a knife into a fresh powder without wiping off the remains of a previous powder; leaving the scale-pans dirty, etc. Another point emphasised is the need of strict accuracy. Candidates guessed 160 minimis in a 5ij. measure graduated to drachms; some failed to balance the scales before weighing; others wrote labels wrongly. In making pills the excipient and quantity used should be notified on the prescription, and it would be well, perhaps, to weigh excipient on a piece of paper. The blisters furnished object-lessons to the competitors. The powders showed a lack of

attention to detail. Many omitted the precautions formerly observed—first, to read the prescription through; second, to copy it; third, write the label; fourth, dispense; fifth, re-read the prescription and label before affixing the latter. Competitors made all sorts of errors through sheer carelessness—viz., a total weight of 22 grains, in one instance a total of 88 grains, for eight 2-grain powders. Finishing showed lack of neatness, perhaps through inexperience; crooked, badly-written labels, name of patient omitted, and untidily wrapped packages, do not inspire a patient into thinking that the inside has been more carefully compounded than the container has been labelled and wrapped.

Victoria.

THE MEDICAL BILL OF 1905 was read a first time on August 2, but distributed only on November 2. Under this modest title, and sandwiched among various provisions intended to improve the machinery of the original Medical Act, is one clause of great importance to pharmacists—Clause 6, "Unregistered persons not to prescribe or dispense medicine," which reads as follows: "See 95 of the principal Act preserves the rights of legally qualified medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, wholesale dealers, and widows. See 97, paragraph 3, imposes a penalty on every registered pharmaceutical chemist or person in the employ of such chemist who prescribes or practises medicine or surgery, except in accordance with any rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by chemists and druggists in their open shops."

THE VICTORIAN POISONS ACT.—The provisions of the Victorian Amending Poisons Act are epitomised as follows:

The Act confines to registered pharmacists or licensed vendors of poisons (four miles from the nearest pharmacy) the sale of—

1. Homoeopathic medicines above the strength of the third decimal potency.
2. All proprietary medicines containing scheduled poisons.
3. Cyanide of potassium, except for photography, mining, or by wholesale.
4. Veterinary medicines containing scheduled poisons, excluding those dispensed by a registered veterinary surgeon for animals under treatment.
5. Fly poisons other than fly-poison papers.
6. Vermin-killers (rat and mouse poisons), but not poisoned materials (*i.e.*, mixed poisons) for rabbits, foxes, wallabies, dingoes, dogs run wild, and sparrows, which are vermin within the meaning of the Vermin Destruction Act of 1890.

Safe Custody and Labelling may be provided by regulation of the Governor-in-Council for—

Patent medicines.

Photographic materials other than cyanide. Cyanide for mining purposes. (Cyanide for photographic purposes is not included under the power to order safe custody, but labelling is specially provided for.)

All veterinary medicines.

Vermin poisons (except for rats and mice, which come under the principal Act).

Fly-poison papers.

Wholesale salts.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT.—A Bill has been introduced to amend the Factories and Shops Act. Most of these do not affect chemists, but Clause 4A is introduced to enable shopkeepers in townships and shires to secure the half-holiday provisions of the principal Act without necessarily having to adopt the other provisions. Clause 21 provides that on the day before Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Good Friday shops throughout Victoria may be kept open till 11 P.M. Clauses 23 and 25 fix the hours for the closing of shops, except fourth schedule shops, in the metropolitan district. The effect is that, except as otherwise enacted, all shops in the metropolitan district must close at 6 P.M. on ordinary week days and for the half-holiday on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be elected by the shopkeeper, at 1 P.M. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the shop can be kept open till 10 P.M. on Saturday. The most important provision is in Clause 30. An explanatory memorandum states that at present males over sixteen years of age employed in fourth schedule shops in the metropolitan district have no protection of any kind as to hours of work. The amendment will limit their working hours to sixty per week. It does this by putting "any person" in place of the words "persons under sixteen years of age and women and girls."

Colonial and Foreign News.

"*EL MEMORANDUM*," of Barcelona, records with poignant regret the death, on December 20, 1905, of Dr. D. Ramón Codina Länglin, "the indisputable head of the Barcelona pharmacists."

PROPOSED LIQUORICE-ROOT MONOPOLY.—The Ottoman Government is engaged on the study of a project which has been submitted by a group of Turkish capitalists with regard to the establishment of a monopoly for the purchase and exportation of liquorice-root in Mesopotamia.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.—The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, announcing that the Bill authorising the Bundesrath to continue to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and British possessions for a further period of two years (*i.e.* until December 31, 1907) passed its third reading in the Reichstag on December 14.

PINK PILLS IN GERMANY.—Police regulations having been issued at Strassburg forbidding the sale of Pink pills within the city radius, the Association of Strassburg Pharmacists have appealed to the Minister, setting forth that to prohibit the sale of a remedy that has for years been offered to the public through extensive advertising under the eyes of the authorities will cause unpleasantnesses between pharmacists and their customers. The Imperial Ministry is therefore requested, says the "Pharm. Ztg.," in the interests of pharmacists, to make the prohibition uniform for the whole country!

NEW ANGLO-BULGARIAN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—A new commercial convention between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria was signed at Sofia on December 9. Under this convention products of the United Kingdom will benefit by a number of reductions of duty as compared with the rates of the new Bulgarian Customs tariff. The following are among the more important reductions included in the list: On cotton yarns of the classes chiefly sent from the United Kingdom to Bulgaria, reductions of duty mostly of 5 francs per 100 kilos. have been obtained. In the case of one class of yarns the reduction amounts to 14 francs, and on cotton sewing-thread to 10 francs.

CRACOW ACQUITTED.—The case of Cracow, a pharmaceutical student, charged with "adherence to a society having for its object the overthrow of existing society by forcible means," was recently tried behind closed doors in the St. Petersburg Law Courts. The accused, says the "Novoe Vremya," had already been expelled from Geneva as a concession to the Russian Government; then, having taken up his residence in Paris, he received an order of expulsion from there also, but the Socialist party raised the question in the Chamber of Deputies, and he was left alone. Four days after his appearance in St. Petersburg he was arrested. He is advocate of the principles of the revolutionary party known as "The People's Will." He was acquitted.

MEDICINES FOR RUSSIA.—The Customs Department of Russia has notified that the following preparations have been permitted or prohibited by the Medical Council to enter Russia:

(A) *Permitted* to enter Russia:

- (1) Blutan, (2) Bromblutan, (3) Iodblutan, belonging to the chemical-works of Helfenberg, Saxony.
- (1) Navozone and (2) Zinksperoxide, belonging to the works "Novavita," of Berlin.
- (1) Antiscarletina serum, (2) Antidisenteric serum, (3) "Antityphus serum," and (4) "Anticholera," belonging to Professor Buiwid, of the University of Krakow, Austria.
- (1) Styraeol Tablettten, Knoll, belonging to Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine.

(B) *Prohibited* to enter Russia:

- (1) Styptol Tablettten, Knoll; (2) Purpurrot and Neuros; (3) Arsenhaltiges Fliegenpapier; (4) Purgen, belonging to Dr. Bauer; and (5) Eudrenine, belonging to Parke, Davis & Co.

CO-OPERATION IN SWITZERLAND.—In 1891 a Pharmacists' Co-operative Society was formed at Ghent which sold medicines to the public at considerably cheaper prices than private pharmacies. In order to protect themselves against this competition the private pharmacies formed a syndicate

at St. Gall, and advocated a boycott of the "disloyal competitors" in terms which the Co-operative Society regarded as libellous. The Society brought an action for libel against the Pharmacists' Syndicate at Ghent, and lost the day. An appeal was taken to the Lucerne Court, which had to decide on the question as to whether the Pharmacists' Syndicate could be regarded legally as an offender. This Court decided in the affirmative. The decision of the St. Gall Court was therefore declared null, the matter was referred to a further Court, and the Pharmacists' Syndicate ordered to pay the previous costs.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ROUMANIA.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Roumania, which was signed at Bucharest on October 31, has been published by the Foreign Office. In addition to the articles regulating the commercial relations between the two countries, the treaty includes a tariff schedule containing a list of specific tariff concessions made by Roumania in favour of United Kingdom products. The articles of the treaty provide for mutual most-favoured-nation treatment as regards import and export duties, and all prohibitions and restrictions on import and export. It is expressly declared that full most-favoured-nation treatment shall be accorded in the matter of commercial travellers and their samples, and Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom are recognised as competent authorities for giving the certificates required for such travellers. The treaty comes into force at a date not later than March 1, 1906, and remains in force for four years, after which, unless terminated, it remains in operation indefinitely, subject to twelve months' notice on either side. Appended to the treaty is the schedule of tariff reductions conceded by Roumania in favour of British products. It will be remembered that a number of tariff reductions were conceded by Roumania to Germany in connection with the recent German-Roumanian Convention. All these will be enjoyed by the United Kingdom under the most-favoured-nation clause, and the specific reductions appended to the new British treaty refer for the most part to articles on which Germany obtained either no reductions or concessions which were not satisfactory to British trade. There are reductions in the duties on certain chemicals, including caustic soda and carbonate of soda (the duties on which are reduced to a nominal amount), and also on varnishes.

India and the East.

MERCHANDISE-MARKS ACT.—The Government of India is again considering the question of modifying the Merchandise-marks Act with reference to the marking of the country of origin upon imported goods.

A NEW SETTLEMENT.—On January 1 Labuan was transferred from the Chartered Company of British North Borneo to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and thus makes an addition to these dependencies. It is expected that the laws of the Settlements will be applied to Labuan.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Henry Humphreys, Ph.C., head in Hong-Kong of the well-known firm of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., was in Colombo on December 8 with Mrs. Humphreys, on his way back to Hong-Kong. He is returning after a six months' holiday at home. Mr. Spittles, of the same company, was with Mr. Humphreys.

H_2O_2 IN THE TROPICS.—Chemists in hot countries, writes a Penang correspondent, will appreciate the new and easy method of making peroxide of hydrogen from perborate of sodium. The experience of one firm is that it is a rare thing to receive a pound stone bottle with screwstopper of this chemical full, whereas it is a frequent occurrence to receive such bottles empty.

AMBASSADORS OF COMMERCE.—When the mail left Bombay on December 16 the following representatives of wholesale firms were in the city: Mr. Charles W. White ("of India"), Mr. James R. James (Dakin Brothers and G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. W. H. Lang (Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.), Mr. Lewis McLeod (Parke, Davis & Co.), and Mr. James Wright (S. Maw, Son & Sons and Lorimer & Co., Ltd.).

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Drunkenness and Dismissal.—How far is drunkenness on the part of an employé sufficient to justify his employer in dismissing him? The question is an important one, and the law upon the subject was amplified in a case which came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently, arising out of an appeal from the Court of Appeal of New Zealand. The language of Lord James of Hereford in giving judgment is worth setting out in full. His Lordship said, *inter alia*: “In the present case the tribunal to try all issues of fact was a jury. Now the sufficiency of the justification depended upon the extent of misconduct.” There is no fixed rule of law defining the degree of misconduct which would justify dismissal. Of course, there may be misconduct in a servant which would not justify the determination of the contract of service by one of the parties to it against the will of the other. On the other hand, misconduct inconsistent with the fulfilment of the express or implied conditions of service would justify dismissal. Certainly when the alleged misconduct consists of drunkenness there must be considerable difficulty in determining the extent or conditions of intoxication which would establish a justification for dismissal. The intoxication might be habitual and gross and directly interfere with the business of the employer or with the ability of the servant to render due service; but it might be an isolated act committed under circumstances of festivity, and in no way connected with or affecting the employer’s business. In such a case the question whether the misconduct proved established the right to dismiss the servant must depend upon facts and is a question for a jury.” This judgment puts the law upon the subject of dismissal for misconduct in the simplest possible light. The gist of the whole question is, whether the misconduct complained of did or did not affect the employer in regard to his business or in regard to the services to which he is entitled at the hands of his assistant.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SALE BY UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT.

At the Liverpool County Court on January 3, John Thompson, an unqualified assistant, employed by a chemist in Kensington, Liverpool, was summoned under Section 15 for selling a penny packet of white precipitate. Mr. Tickle, in proving the identity of the poison, startled the Court by stating that the packet contained enough to kill two or three people. The Judge, after hearing other remarks by Mr. Tickle about the law, commented strongly on its defective state, and the solicitor for the Society replied that his clients are fully alive to this, and are doing their best through a Bill in Parliament to rectify matters. Defendant was fined 5*l.* and costs.

OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 17.

At the Ramsgate Police Court, before Mr. H. B. Hammond and other Magistrates, on December 29, 1905, Timothy White Co., Ltd., chemists, 30 Chandos Street, Portsmouth, were summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling by retail, on November 6, to George Waldock certain poisons—to wit, chloroform and morphine—contained in a compound described as “Dr. Collis Browne’s Chlorodyne,” without distinctly labelling the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poisons were contained, with the name and address of the sellers. Mr. Retley Mowll prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and Mr. J. Emery defended.

Mr. Emery objected to the summons because it did not state where the poison was sold.

Mr. Mowll said the summons could be amended. The poison was sold at 6 Harbour Street.

The Clerk said the summons could be amended, but if Mr. Emery had not had sufficient notice he could have an adjournment.

Mr. Emery waived his objection.

Mr. Mowll, in opening the case, said it was not a trivial offence, as it is very important that when poison is sold it should be labelled with the name and address of the seller, so that if a person takes the poison and dies the place from which it was bought could be traced.

George Waldock, who made the purchase, stated that he was instructed by Mr. Harry Moon, of the Pharmaceutical Society. At defendants’ shops he had been supplied with a great number of poisons by unqualified chemists, and they had had to pay penalties.

Harry Moon, clerk to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, proved receiving the bottle from the last witness and handing it to Mr. Tickle, analyst.

Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., etc., stated that the bottle contained chloroform and morphine, there being sufficient of the latter for a fatal dose.

Mr. Emery contended that it was an extremely technical offence, and complained that, although the purchase was made nearly eight weeks ago, no notice was given to the defendants, and therefore no direct evidence could be brought as to what occurred.

Ernest Forse, secretary to Timothy White Co., Ltd., stated that the company has forty-six chemist branches. Instructions were given to the managers to label all articles containing poison.

Alexander Smith, manager at the shop, 6 Harbour Street, said he did not recollect selling anything to Waldock or that Waldock asked him his name. He received consignments of patent medicines twice a week, and at once labelled them. It was possible to omit labelling a bottle. It was an advantage to the firm to have their name on the bottles as a trade advertisement. A bill was supplied to every customer. In cross-examination Mr. Mowll produced the bill supplied to Waldock. Witness said it was in his own handwriting, and he must have supplied the chlorodyne to Waldock.

The Chairman said the Magistrates found that the charge had been proved. It is, he said, of the utmost importance to the public that the address of the vendor should appear on the bottles in compliance with the Act. At the same time the Magistrates did not understand why the delay had arisen in bringing the case. The defendants would be fined 1*l.* 1*s.*, and would have to pay solicitor’s costs 4*l.* 4*s.*, and the court costs 12*s.*, the total amount being 5*l.* 17*s.*

Mr. Mowll said the cause of the delay was that before any prosecution is undertaken by the Society the case is considered by the Council, which meets once a month.

Mr. Emery asked that the bottle should be impounded, as they intended to inquire whether it really came from their establishment.

Mr. Mowll consented, and the Clerk took charge of the bottle.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Watford (Herts) Petty Sessions on December 26, 1905, Walter John Wilbee, grocer, Croxley Green, was charged with selling sweet spirit of nitre which was certified by Mr. A. E. Ekins, the county analyst, to be 50 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Defendant pleaded guilty, and the Chairman, in imposing a penalty of 1*l.* 5*s.*, including costs, said defendant should have protected himself by getting a guarantee with the nitre when he purchased it.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re TEMPLAR EDWARD MALINS, Woodville, Cardiff, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver of the Cardiff Bankruptcy Court, in a report to the creditors, announces his intention of paying a supplementary dividend of 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound.

Re SWAINSTON HARRISON (trading as S. Harrison & Co.), 29 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Broker.—The creditors interested in this failure met on January 3 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver. The debtor, having acted for twenty-seven years as a market clerk to a Mincing Lane firm, started on his own account in July 1904 with a capital of 1,200*l.*, mostly borrowed money. He states that he did very well up to last January, but since then his capital gradually dwindled. For that reason he went in for speculations on the Stock Exchange, and also speculated in his own business. Those ventures proved disastrous, and absorbed the whole of his remaining capital. The statement of affairs shows unsecured debts, 3,803*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; partly secured creditors, 300*l.* (security valued at 40*l.*); and preferential claims 25*l.* 5*s.* against assets, “book debts,” 34*l.* 18*s.* The debtor made no offer, and the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy. The following are the principal creditors unsecured: Corrie McCall & Co., liquidator, of 29 Mincing Lane, E.C. (1,498*l.* 5*s.*); John L. Chapman &

Co., Liverpool (417l. 10s. 7d.); A. C. Harrison, 9 Trinity Square, E.C. (125l.); H. Harrison, ditto (125l.); Middlesex Banking Co., Lcadenhall Street, E.C. (105l. 3s. 10d.); G. W. Tieman, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. (1,000l.); A. Deccristo, Great Tower Street, E.C. (45l. 1s. 11d.); B. Brookman, Throgmorton Street, E.C. (120l.); Greatorex & Co., Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. (150l.); Partly secured: W. R. Winterton, Lcadenhall Street, E.C. (100l.) (security valued at 40l.); Edwards & Co., King William Street, E.C. (200l.) (security valued at nil).

RE W. E. KEYS and F. A. KEYS, residing at Lanberis, Watford, and HAROLD PILLING NUTTALL, of Pengwerne, Whitehall Road, Harrow, trading in co-partnership as Berkeley & Pilling, at Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, Manufacturers of Toilet-requisites.—The adjourned meeting of creditors was held on January 2 at the offices of the Official Receiver for the St. Albans district, Bedford Row, W.C. The statement of affairs filed by the debtors disclosed gross liabilities amounting to 811l., all of which was due to unsecured creditors. The assets consisted of cash at bank 17s., trade fixtures 2l., and cash in the hands of the High Bailiff of the Shoreditch County Court, 37l. There were also 385 book-debts, which were estimated by the debtors to produce 1,247l., but the Official Receiver said he was afraid that nothing like that amount would be realised. Since the last meeting he had written to a number of the book-debtors, in order to endeavour to get in some assets, but the result had been unsatisfactory. When he wrote to Messrs. Hodder & Co., who were returned as debtors to the estate, they replied that the goods were bought by them on sale or return, and that they had not been able to sell the bulk of the goods, but they were willing to return them at any time. Messrs. Sutton & Co., on being written to by the Official Receiver for an amount alleged to be due from them, replied that they returned the goods in question in April last. Messrs. Raimes & Co. wrote to say that some goods were returned by them on May 27 last, carriage forward, and that they held the railway company's receipt for same. He was therefore afraid that under the circumstances there would be very little realised from the book-debts. Eventually it was decided to appoint Mr. Cooper Corbridge, C.A., of 19a Coleman Street, E.C., as trustee of the estate, to act in conjunction with a committee of inspection, consisting of Mr. J. A. Stead, of Smith's Advertising Agency; Mr. Francis Louis Ballin (representing Ada S. Ballin); and Mr. William Moore Langton, of Messrs. Langton, Fort & Co.

RE BONVALEE ET CIE., LTD., 35 Bucklersbury, E.C., and Chelsea, Manufacturers of Toilet-soaps, Perfumes, etc.—A compulsory winding-up order having been made against this company, the statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on January 4, 1906, at the Board of Trade offices, Carey Street, W.C. The accounts show unsecured debts, 261l. 15s. 7d.; debenture claim, 75l.; assets, 316l. 2s. 11d.; and a deficiency of 527l. 12s. 8d. as regards shareholders. The winding-up order was made on the petition of Messrs. W. H. Hobbs & Co., essential-oil merchants, 5 Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C. Mr. H. E. Burgess, Assistant Receiver, reported that the company was formed in December 1904 with a capital of 5,000l., divided into 1,000 preference and 4,000 ordinary shares, to acquire a business then being carried on at Cholseal under the name of Bonvalee & Renaud. The purchase-price was fixed at 3,000l. in ordinary shares, the company, in addition, taking over the existing liabilities. During the time of the company's trading the gross profits had amounted to 696l., as against expenses 715l. The principal item in the assets was the recipes, of which the vendor had retained possession, and it was a question whether he could be compelled to give them up or was entitled to keep them, on the ground that the purchase had not been completed. A question would also arise upon the issue of the debentures, and the appointment of a receiver for the holder of the bond. The failure of the company was attributed to the action of the debenture-holder in obtaining such appointment. On behalf of the petitioning creditors it was asked that an outside liquidator should take charge of the estate, and there being a difference of opinion on the point, the Chairman intimated that the matter would be referred to the Registrar. The following are some of the principal creditors: F. R. Cullingford, Chelsca (22l. 6s. 5d.); Ford, Shapland & Co., Holborn (19l. 10s. 3d.); Pilar Frères, Grasse (13l. 14s. 9d.); W. H. Hobbs & Co., Trinity Square, E.C. (50l. 9s. 5d.); Norier et Cie., Paris (12l.). Debenture-holder, C. H. Wilkinson, Derby (75l.).

A YEAR'S FAILURES.—The statistics of the year's failures issued by "Kemp's Mercantile Gazette" show 80 "chemists and druggists" among the bankrupts, as against 74 in 1904. This increase is more than balanced, however, by the decrease in deeds of arrangement. In 1904 there were 65 chemists who had to sign deeds of arrangement, while in 1905 there were 56. But bills of sale were resorted to by 152 "chemists and druggists" in 1905, as against 128 in the previous year—an increase of 24 during the past year.

Deed of Arrangement.

LOOKER, FRANK, 270 Moston Lane, Manchester, chemist Trustee, Archibald Yearsley, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester, accountant. Dated December 21, 1905; filed December 28. Secured creditors, 27l.; liabilities unsecured, 242l. 12s. 3d.; estimated net assets, 248l. The following are scheduled as creditors: F. Newbery & Son, Ltd., London (20l.); Sunner & Co., Liverpool (10l.); J. Brooke & Co., Manchester (12l.); C. A. Jones, Manchester (33l.); Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester (22l.); Hough, Hoseason & Co., Manchester (40l.).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

AIR, A. C., and PINKERTON, R. L., South Norwood, S.E., general medical practitioners.

BROWN, E. U., WILLIS, J. D., and HILL, E. F., medical practitioners and surgeons—so far as regards E. F. Hill.

ROLLS, ARTHUR HOARE, ROLLS, ARTHUR HENRY, ROLLS, J. A. D., and ROLLS, M. T., under the style of Rolls & Son, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., colonial brokers—so far as regards Arthur Hoare Rolls.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

PORTEOUS, A. M., Wandsworth Road, S.W., veterinary surgeon.

New Companies and Company News.

E. R. MARSH, LTD.—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, and vendor of toilet requisites formerly carried on by E. R. Marsh (now deceased), and lately by his executors at 6 Central Parade, West End Lane, West Hampstead, as "Edward Robert Marsh," to adopt an agreement with Emma S. Marsh and F. E. Willcocks, and to carry on the said business. The first directors are Dr. E. J. Hunter, Gosport; P. C. E. Marsh, 6 Central Parade, West End Lane, West Hampstead, chemist's assistant; and F. E. Willcocks, West Hampstead, stationer. Qualification 100l. Registered office, 6 Central Parade, West End Lane, West Hampstead.

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD.—Registered December 30, 1905. Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of producers and manufacturers of and dealers in oxygen, hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and other gases or substances, etc. The first subscribers are: W. Sharp, 60 Watling Street, E.C., solicitor; H. Thompson, 17 Cheltenham Road, Southend, clerk; P. V. Chapman, 22 Little Ealing Lane, S. Ealing, clerk; A. W. White, 69 Strathevan Road, Brixton, S.W., clerk; P. S. Stephenson, 83 Salcombe Road, Clapham Junction, S.W., clerk; F. Murfield, 24 Casella Road, New Cross Gate, S.E., clerk; and F. L. Harding, Woodcote, Cold Harbour Road, Dorking, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Elverton Street, Westminster, S.W.

DAVY HILL & HODGKINSONS, LTD.—Capital 100,000l., in 95,000 preference, 2,000 preferred ordinary, and 3,000 ordinary shares of 1l. each. Objects: To acquire (1) the business carried on as "Davy Hill & Co." and (2) the business carried on as "Hodgkinson, Clarke & Ward," to adopt agreements (a) with A. Hicks and C. A. Hill, trading as "Davy Hill & Co.," and (b) with C. Hodgkinson and F. Clarke, trading as "Hodgkinson, Clarke & Ward," to amalgamate the said undertakings, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, importers, exporters, drug-grinders, oil-pressers, growers of medicinal herbs, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers of chemicals for pharmaceutical, technical, photographic, scientific and other purposes, manufacturers and vendors of extracts, pills, lozenges, capsules, tablets, medicines, perfumes, and proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: C. Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C., wholesale druggist; F. Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C., wholesale druggist; Mrs. A. M. Clarke, 38 Cheniston Gardens, W.; A. Hicks, 64 Park Street, S.E., wholesale druggist; Mrs. A. H. Hicks, Great Murroys, Ashstead; C. A. Hill, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E., wholesale druggist; and E. J. Stanward, 19 Eastcheap, E.C., solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. Hodgkinson, F. Clarke, A. Hicks, and C. A. Hill. Each of the three last named may retain office for life. Qualification, 1,000l. shares or stock. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Directors' borrowing powers restricted to nominal amount of the capital.

COLLINS' EUCALYPTI REMEDY CO., LTD.—At a general meeting held on December 28 a dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held at Liverpool on January 3, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at a previous meeting altering the articles of association. Sir John Brunner, M.P., who presided, formally moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried. Subsequently a second meeting was held for the purpose of considering and passing a resolution upon a recommendation of the directors that a portion of the undistributed profits of the company—that was to say, a portion of the reserve fund—should be applied in payment to the holders of the ordinary shares of the company of a special dividend of 35½ per cent. on the amount paid on such shares. Mr. Newell (Sandbach) protested against the recent proposals and operations of the company, and said that if the bonus now proposed be paid they woul'd sweep away at once 490,000*l.* of the reserve fund, which now amounted to 1,000,000*l.* Sir John Brunner said, as a matter of fact, they were not parting with a penny. They were, as he had already explained, merely changing the shape of the investment of the ordinary shareholder in the company. They were doing nothing more than splitting three shares into four. After further discussion the resolution was carried with one dissentient.

PARKER'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at 65 Harrow Street, N.W., on December 29, 1905, Mr. P. Warnford-Davis (chairman of the company) presiding. The report of the directors stated that during the past year (ended on September 30, 1905) a new branch was opened at East Ham, and since the close of the financial year another has been acquired at Cricklewood, making thirty-three stores in all now owned by the company. The sum of 453*l.* 14s. 2*d.*, required for the depreciation of leases, has been met as usual out of revenue, as well as 693*l.* 11s. 8*d.* expended on repairs and renewals. The directors have appropriated out of the profits of the year 300*l.* to the fixture depreciation and reserve fund, and have also added a further 300*l.* to the stock reserve fund. After allowing for these the available net balance for the year amounted to 4,923*l.* 6s. 3*d.*, out of which has been paid the interim dividends on the ordinary and preference shares, both at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. From the balance remaining (2,937*l.* 12s. 9*d.*) a final dividend for the year on the preference shares, amounting to 1,092*l.* 3s. 2*d.*, was paid on October 20 last. It was recommended that a further sum of 500*l.* be placed to the General Reserve Fund, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the ordinary shares for the half-year, making, with the interim dividend of 3 per cent. already paid, 6 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of 445*l.* 9s. 7*d.* to be carried forward to next account. Upon passing the present accounts the reserve funds will stand at 11,534*l.* 4s. 7*d.* In the profit-and-loss account, on the debtor side the management expenses (including directors' fees, salaries, etc.) are stated at 3,885*l.* 3*s.*, while on the credit side profit on trading is placed at 8,766*l.* 2s. 6*d.*, interest on investments 548*l.* 14s. 5*d.*, and surplus of sale on Peckham lease 539*l.* 3*s.* In the balance-sheet the liabilities comprise 66,496*l.* subscribed capital, 16,791*l.* to sundry creditors and bills payable, and 11,034*l.* for sundry reserve funds. The assets include 12,150*l.* 12s. for goodwill, 9,511*l.* for leases, investment account, 1,208*l.* sundry debtors and debit balances, 4,706*l.* cash in hand and at bankers', 37,817*l.* 18s. stock-in-trade at warehouses, laboratories, and branches, and 31,864*l.* 19s. for plant, fixtures, and fittings. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said the sales during the year had materially increased, but the year had been an expensive one. Thus the item "management expenses," which included advertising and general expenses, was considerably more than the previous year, owing to having to distribute price-lists and catalogues and advertising more lavishly. Then 11*d.* more had been spent on fixtures in order to keep the older stores up to date. Dealing with the balance-sheet, he regretted that the amount due to sundry creditors and bills payable was larger by 3,798*l.* than last year, but it was more than represented on the assets side by an increase in cash in hand, stock-in-trade, and plant and fixtures. This he explained in some detail, and afterwards made extended reference to the increase in rates in the suburbs.—Mr. Andrew Chatto seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—The Chairman proposed that Mr. Sydney Ford be appointed a director of the company, in place of Mr. David Russell, retired.—Mr. Joseph F. Fuerst seconded.—Mr. John Lorimer said he thought the board wanted strengthening by the inclusion of someone who knew the business. None of the directors knew anything practically of the drug-business, and that was the great weakness of the company. He did not, however, oppose the election of Mr. Ford, and the motion was carried unanimously.—Mr. P. Warnford-Davis was re-elected a director, and the auditors were reappointed.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFITHS—CARTWRIGHT.—At St. Mary's Church, Swansea, on December 28, by the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. E. D. Henry, L.T.H., Curate-in-Charge, St. Jude's Church, Evan Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Bristol, to Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. T. Cartwright, Tremont House, Walter Road, Swansea.

HOSEASON—CURTIS.—At Christ Church, Timperley, Cheshire, on December 26, by the Rev. G. D. Wray, M.A., Vicar, James Henry Hoseason, pharmaceutical chemist, Manchester, elder son of Capt. Wm. Hoseason, late of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, to Christina Clara, youngest daughter of the late Mr. I. Curtis, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

ASHWELL.—On January 1, Lawrence Thomas Ashwell, chemist and druggist, managing director of Keene & Ashwell, Ltd., 6 South Molton Street, W., aged fifty-seven. Mr. Ashwell was apprenticed with Messrs. Leath & Ross, and soon after, passing the Minor in 1872, he joined the firm of Keene & Ashwell, of which he became a partner, and recently, when the firm was turned into a limited company, took the position of managing director. The business was established in New Bond Street many years ago, some nine months since being moved to South Molton Street. The firm have always been identified with the supply of homœopathic medicines; their perlsoids and tablets have been leading lines of late years. Mr. Ashwell is to be cremated at Woking on Friday, January 5.

ATHERTON.—At 1 St. Edmund's Place, Gateshead, on December 27, 1905, suddenly, Mr. John Henry Atherton, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Wigan. Mr. Atherton passed the Minor examination in April 1881 and the Major three months later.

ATKINSON.—At 203 Crawford Street, Toronto, on December 5, Mr. W. T. Atkinson, pharmacist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Atkinson was born in Manchester, where he was apprenticed to pharmacy for seven years. After completing his apprenticeship he emigrated to Canada, landing in Montreal, where he immediately obtained employment with Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. Twelve months later he went to Messrs. Lyman, Elliott & Co., at Toronto, and when about twenty-five years old he started in business in King Street, Toronto, but his venture was not very successful, owing to the great commercial depression following the Crimean war, and he went for a short time to New York. Returning to Canada, he was assistant for a short time with Messrs. J. Winer & Co., of Hamilton, and then commenced business again on his own account at Oshawa. He carried on a successful business there until 1890, when he retired, making the home of his later years in Toronto. He was known in the Canadian drug-trade generally as the proprietor of Atkinson's Parisian Tooth-paste—a popular toilet article.

BERRY.—At Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, on December 24, Mr. Walter Berry, chemist and druggist, aged forty-five.

CAIRNIE.—At Woodbank, Crossgates, on December 20, David, son of Mr. Robert Cairnie, chemist and druggist, aged four.

COOPE.—Suddenly, at Farnworth, on December 26, Mr. Thomas Coope, chemist and druggist. Until recently Mr. Coope had carried on the business formerly conducted by the late Thomas Morris, in Market Street, Farnworth. Owing to ill-health he disposed of the business a short time ago to Mr. M. B. Rushton. Mr. Coope leaves a widow and a young family.

FOULSTON.—At Burnham, Bucks, on December 27, suddenly, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. George Robert Foulston, chemist and druggist, Hull.

HOLLAND.—At Bryn-y-Grôg, Marchwiel, Mr. Charles Menzies Holland, on December 25, one of the original shareholders and a director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., aged sixty-six.

HUGILL.—At Rosedale, Chislehurst, on January 3, Esther, the beloved wife of the late Mr. John Hugill, pharmaceutical chemist (Meggesen & Co., Ltd.), aged seventy-five.

MILLAR.—At Helix Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., on December 23, 1905, Mr. Frederick Charles Moss Millar, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-four. Mr. Moss Millar was, as the representative of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., in the South and West of England, one of the best-known men in the drug-trade. He was, we understand, a West of England man, but early in the 'sixties he was in London on the staff of Messrs. John Bell & Co., Oxford Street, and in December 1863 qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist. At Bell's he was one of the generation of remarkably brilliant young pharmacists which included John Barnard, Samuel Gale, Baden Benger, Standen Payne, Charles Umney, and Charles Ekin; and Moss Millar anticipated Thresh in the investigation of capsicum, but with results that were more abiding in the annals of No. 338 than in those of science. He left Bell's to start in business for himself at Torquay, and twenty years ago entered the employment of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, travelling nearly all that time over the South and West journey. As a traveller he had somewhat the independent characteristics of the old school, and one had to know him well before understanding him thoroughly, but he was held in esteem by his employers and those who did business with him. Mr. Millar had been laid aside since the summer, and his death was not unexpected. He leaves two sons. The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on December 27.

WILKINSON.—At Boston, on December 22, Mr. Ernest Munkman Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one.

Recent Wills.

BLYTON.—Mr. John Blyton, Crumpsall, Manchester, representative of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool, who died on November 5, 1905, bequeathed by his will of March 19, 1903, his writing-desk to his son Mr. Thomas Bage Blyton, pharmaceutical chemist, one of the executors of the will; his diamond ring and other personal jewellery to his son John Henry; and to each of his four daughters unmarried at the time of his *decease* his household effects and £200. The residue of his estate, which has been valued at £5,497. 5s. 4d. net, and at £6,856l. 8s. 4d. gross, he left in trust for his four daughters.

ELLIOT.—The late Mr. Robert Watt Elliot, president of the Elliot Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Toronto, whose death occurred on November 12, 1905, left estate valued at \$48,357. Catherine Ann Elliot, the widow, is the sole executrix. Mrs. Elliot is given a life interest. At her death the following receive one-third each: Mary Scott Biggar, of Ottawa, and Violet Elliot, of Toronto, daughters; and William Scott Elliot, of Toronto, son.

HASLETT.—Probate of the will, dated June 7 last, of Alderman Sir James Horner Haslett, M.P., Belfast, who died on August 18 last, aged seventy-two, has been granted to his sons, Mr. H. R. Haslett and Mr. J. R. Haslett, merchants. Mr. C. W. Black, and Mr. John Stevenson, all of Belfast. All his property is bequeathed to his children, his sons getting his business interest in equal shares. [We are informed that published statements respecting the value of the estate being £27,000^{l.} are incorrect.—EDITOR.]

HICK.—Mr. Matthew Bussey Hick, of Chapelthorpe, Wakefield, formerly in business at Westgate, Wakefield, as a pharmaceutical chemist and copperas manufacturer, under the style of Messrs. Hick, Stanfield & Co., and more recently an insurance broker, who died on October 9 last, aged eighty-three, left estate valued at £2,578. 8s. gross.

SEDDON.—Mr. Igdaliah Seddon, of The Grange, Tong Moor, Bolton, Lancs, and of 16 Chancery Lane, Bolton, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist, a secretary of the London and Lancashire Insurance Society, and agent of the Salmon Canning Co., who died on August 19 last, aged seventy-four years, left estate of the gross value of £2,943l. 15s. 7d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £2,598l. 12s.

SWAIN.—Mr. William Thomas Swain, pharmaceutical chemist, Selby, Yorks, and formerly of Harrogate, who died on October 4, aged fifty-seven, left estate of the gross value of £1,105l. 12s., and probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Bennet Swain, and his brother, Mr. Edward Swain.

Business Changes.

MR. HARRY ISON. chemist and druggist, has opened a new business on Castle Gates, Shrewsbury.

MR. W. F. MOSLEY. chemist and druggist, is shortly opening a pharmacy at Goring-on-Thames.

MR. J. P. JONES. chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 629 Smithdown Road, Liverpool.

MESSRS. J. F. ADAM & CO. produce-brokers, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., have admitted Mr. Percy Prior as partner.

MR. J. C. A. HENDERSON. South African merchant, has removed from 4 Sun Court, Cornhill, to 120 Finsbysgate Street Within, E.C.

MESSRS. W. T. SARGANT & SONS. produce-brokers, 6 Mincing Lane, E.C., have admitted Mr. Horace Walker Sargent (brother of their senior) as partner.

MESSRS. FRENCH & PLUCKNETT. produce-brokers, 7 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that they on July 1, 1905, admitted Mr. Alfred Lambert (formerly of the firm of Lambert & Strong) as partner.

MR. J. EMSLEY. chemist and druggist, has purchased the West Hampstead Pharmacy, at 175 West End Lane, West Hampstead, formerly carried on by Mr. Harry Illyne, pharmaceutical chemist.

MESSRS. E. DUPONT & CO. have taken over the business of F. André & Co., brush and toilet article manufacturers, 53 and 54 Aldermanbury, and will remove into more commodious premises at 18 Fore Street, E.C.

MR. JOHN P. LUCAS. for many years connected with Messrs. Wilson, Smithett & Co., has established himself as a general-produce broker at Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., under the style of J. P. Lucas & Co.

MESSERS. ROLLS & SON. produce-brokers, 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C., announce that Mr. Arthur Hoare Rolls (who for some time past has ceased to take an active part in the business) has retired. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners.

MESSRS. GRAY, LAURIER & CO. merchants, 17 Philpot Lane, inform us that Mr. William Beattie has retired from the firm, and that the business will be continued by Mr. Frank Laurier, who will carry it on for his own account under the same style as hitherto.

THE CHEMISCHE FABRIK VON HEYDEN. of Radebeul, near Dresden, have opened offices at 127 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and have appointed Mr. E. W. Blasius sole agent for the United Kingdom. Mr. Blasius will for the present carry on the business in his own name.

MR. RICHARD STRONG. of Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., has transferred his business as a general-produce broker to his son, Mr. Herbert Strong, who will trade under the style of Herbert Strong & Co. Mr. J. Stanley Puckle and Mr. E. C. Y. Macvean will assist on the markets, and will sign per procuration.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. A. A. Gouffé & James, 8 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., has expired by effluxion of time. Mr. E. F. James will continue the business of ship-insurance brokers and vanilla-importers in conjunction with Mr. Henry v. d. B. Copeland. The new firm will trade under the style of Gouffé, James & Co.

MR. TH. MÜHLETHALER. of Nyon, announces that he has converted his business into a joint-stock company under the title of "Fabrique de produits chimiques Société anonyme, formerly Th. Mühlenthaler." Mr. Mühlenthaler will remain at the head of the company, Mr. Max Lang will be the commercial director, Dr. A. Baur will remain as technical director, and Mr. H. Held will have power of procuration.

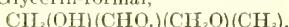
MESSRS. WILSON, SMITHETT & CO. produce-brokers, 39 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce the expiration of their partnership, and the retirement of their senior, Mr. William Smithett, who will, however, give the firm in future the benefit of his long experience and support. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, Mr. Sydney John Wilson, Mr. George Stehn, and Mr. William Walter Smithett.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

A New Essential Oil.—According to Keimatsu, the leaves of the Japanese cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica*, yield an essential oil containing a dextrorotatory sesquiterpene resembling, but not identical with, cadinene. He terms this body cryptene. The oil also contains a phenolic compound, which yields a dibromo product of the formula $C_{10}H_{14}Br_2O_2$.

Glycerin Esters.—A patent has been taken out by Schering for the preparation of a salicylic compound of glycerin-formalin esters. Glycerin-formal,



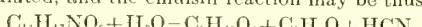
is heated with salicylic acid, and a current of dry hydrochloric-acid gas is passed through the mixture. The resulting ester is an oily liquid of sp. gr. 1.344.

Isostychnine.—Bricovesco and Pietet ("Comptes Rendus," 1905, 562) have heated strychnine with water to 160°-180° C. under pressure, and have so transformed it into an isomeric alkaloid melting at 214.5°. It is free from bitter taste, has no action on polarised light, and is thirty times less toxic than strychnine itself. It is easily converted into an isostychnic acid, having the same relations to the alkaloid as strychnic acid has to strychnine.

Euphorbium Resin.—Tschirch and Paul ("Archiv. der Pharmazie," 1905, 249) have carried out a research on this resin, and have isolated from it the following principles: An amorphous resin acid, euphorbic acid, of the formula $C_{24}H_{36}O_6$ (7 per cent.), an aldehyde existing only in traces. Two resenes, euphorbone, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, and an amorphous resene, whose composition was not determined; a carbohydrate soluble in water; malates, and a little crystalline substance not identified.

Gum Chicle.—Tschirch has examined this resinous product and finds ("Arch. der Pharmazie," 1905, 378) that the following compounds can be isolated from it: (a) chicalbane, $C_{24}H_{36}O$, melting at 219-221°; (b) chicalbane, $C_{15}H_{30}O$ or $C_{17}H_{32}O$, melting at 158-159°; (c) chicalbane, $C_{15}H_{32}O$, melting at 86-87°; chicalfluavil, melting at 66-67°; and two other bodies, which he terms chicalbanane and chicalgutta. It is very doubtful, however, whether any single one of these bodies is a definite chemical individual, and the formulae are probably only empirical ones, expressing percentage compositions.

Sambunigrin.—A new hydrocyanic glucoside obtained from the leaves of the black elder, *Sambucus nigra*.—MM. Bourquelot and Danjou contribute to the November number of the "Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie" another note on sambunigrin, in which they describe the methods for its preparation and purification, and its properties and composition. Sambunigrin is obtained by treating the crushed fresh leaves with boiling water, and with successive distillation and treatment with alcohol and acetic ether. The crude substance is purified by treatment with boiling anhydrous acetic ether and toluene, filtered hot, cooled very slowly, and crystallised. Sambunigrin crystallises in long, silky, colourless needles; it is inodorous; tastes at first sweetish, then bitter; is very soluble in water and in cold alcohol; almost insoluble in ethylic ether, which precipitates it from an acetic-ether solution. It does not reduce Fehling's solution, but is hydrolysed by emulsin and by the ferment of *Aspergillus niger*, with formation of glucose, benzoic aldehyde, and hydrocyanic acid. The quantity of glucose found in the products of hydrolysis was 61 per cent., and of hydrocyanic acid 8.6 per cent. The composition was calculated, and the emulsin reaction may be thus stated:



Sambunigrin Benzoic Hydro-
Dextrose aldehyde cyanic
acid

Resin Oils.—Various papers have been published recently dealing with the properties of several of the oils resulting from the distillation of gum-resins at elevated temperatures, chiefly with the intention of throwing light on the commercial aspects of "ol. succini rect.," a product which is very rarely distilled from amber resin. The most recent of these is a paper by Schmoeling ("Chemiker Zeitung," 1905, 955), giving some figures for the oils obtained from Manila and Kauri copals. Kauri oil is a light-yellow coloured liquid of aromatic odour, and sp. gr. 0.8677. Manila oil has sp. gr. 0.9069. The following figures were also determined:

	Kauri Oil.	Manila Oil.
Acid value ...	3.0	23.3
Ester value ...	1.9	17.4
Saponification value ...	4.9	45.7
Iodine value (Hübl) ...	288.9	230.4

Considerable quantities of terpenes are present in both oils.

Conundrum Column.

The stone blossoms I find
are not a two
bottle banks but a few
bottles of the sort I have

An Order to a Chemist.

A West-end subscriber sends us a postcard which we reproduce in facsimile, omitting only the customer's name. We shall be glad to receive from *C. & D.* readers legible transcriptions of the order, and will give any one of our published books to the writer of the first correct transcription received.

THE BLADE.

The last Botanical Problem represented the blade, and the neatest reply received up to the time of going to press was this :

"A catastrophe in eight words." By Harold Classey, 29 Bampton Street, Tiverton, Devon.

Ammonia lumps,
Chemist bumps,
Blade jumps,
Fingers—stumps.

Another good reply was as follows :

With the *blade* of the cutter, I fear,
An accident has happened here;

In cutting a root,

It is not very 'cute'

To get your four fingers too near.

J. PERCIVAL FAST (Walsall).

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Avebury, Lord. *Notes on Life History of British Flowering Plants.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 474. 15s. net. (Macmillan.)

Bailey, G. H. *Elements of Quantitative Analysis.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 256. 4s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Bastian, H. C. *Nature and Origin of Living Matter.* Illustrated. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 344. 12s. 6d. net. (Unwin.)

Every Man's Own Lawyer. Handy Book of Principles of Law and Equity. By a Barrister. 43rd edit. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 Pp. 838. 6s. 8d. net. (Lockwood.)

Gmelin-Kraut's Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie, by A. Hiltner and C. Friedheim. 7th edition. Band I. Bog. 1-4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 64. To be issued in 70 parts at 1s. 10d. each. Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, Heidelberg, and Williams & Norgate, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Martin, J. W. *Ambulance Work.* 15th edit. 32mo. 1s. net. (Baillière.)

Pearson, F. R. *Problems in Practical Physics.* Cr. 8vo. Limp. 6d. (Oliver & B.)

Ruddock, E. H. *Homœopathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 908. 5s. (Homœopathic Pub. Co.)

Shaw, H. B. *Organotherapy, or Treatment by Means of Preparations of Various Organs.* Illustrated. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 268. 6s. (Cassell.)

Thompson, H. *Elementary Lectures on Veterinary Science. For Agricultural Students, Farmers, and Stock-breeders.* Rev. edit., rewritten. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 418. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Wade, J. *Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 666. 8s. 6d. net. (Sonnenschein.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Twentieth Part

of the Twentieth Century has been tied up, docketed, and packed away among the records of history. It is a roll stained with much blood, and hardly reflects much glory on poor old humanity. The scientific page which it includes is brilliant enough, but it happens curiously that the research of this lustrum tends directly to undermine the deduction which made the first five years of the nineteenth century illustrious. The atomic theory, born in 1800-5, is well on its way to disintegration in 1900-5. In pharmacy a hundred years ago its most important contribution to progress, the separation of the alkaloids, was just beginning. What have we to show this century to compare with that achievement? Piles of papers, floods of oratory, conferences and congresses galore, "organisation," bile beans, and page advertisements in the daily papers proclaiming that the days of "the small chemist" (Scheele and Serturnier, for example) are over. There is our boasted progress. The Swedish apotheker would have been a poor sort of hero in the eyes of the publisher of the "Daily Mail."

The Research Laboratory

was the not inglorious determining cause of the prodigality which has led the Pharmaceutical Society towards the straitened circumstances that are evidently threatening it. It introduced an era of expenditure which has dissipated the greater part of the handsome assets which the earlier rulers of the Society had accumulated. Whether the return, in results or reputation, has been equivalent to the thousands sunk is far too large a question to be discussed in a paragraph. Such as they are, they are of the nature of what trade statisticians are now describing as invisible exports. So regarded the latest output of the Laboratory may be satisfactory; but it is of a different kind entirely from what was contemplated, at least by those not in the inner circle, when the enterprise was inaugurated. They, in their perhaps narrow vision, expected that work would be undertaken in the Research Laboratory of the character of that on oxymel of squill reported to the Liverpool Chemists' Association recently by Mr. A. C. Abraham, or of those on savin-leaves and on compressed tablets contributed to the last evening meeting of the Society. The paper on "The Supposed Identity of Dihydrolaurolene and of Dihydrosislaurolene with 1.1 Dimethylhexa-hydrobenzene," by Professor Crossley and Miss Nora Renouf, which enlivened the Christmas meeting of the Chemical Society, no doubt looks more scientific, and may be, for aught I know, pregnant with pharmaceutical possibilities. If these are there, hidden behind the learned terminology, it would be only proper that they should be indicated for the benefit of the Philistine section of pharmacy.

One of the Multi-Shop Companies

has met with swift retribution for its astonishing attempt to make the best of the wholesale and retail worlds at the same time. Four or five years ago the Mazawattee Tea Co. was paying 8 per cent. on its half-million's worth of ordinary shares, 5 per cent. on an equal amount of preference shares, and 4½ per cent. on 200,000*l.* worth of debentures. Less than two years ago a scheme of running 500 retail shops was planned, and about half of these were actually opened. The quondam 8 per cent. shares are now yielding nothing, and are selling at 5s. or less. At a special meeting of the company held last

month the two managing directors who had devised the new policy were unceremoniously dismissed, but the company is still saddled with some two hundred leases, many of which it will probably be willing to dispose of on easy terms.

Subscribers

who like to get full value for their money will not have failed to observe the really remarkable Index to the last volume of this journal which accompanied its final number. Not only in its completeness and in the number of duplicate and triplicate references to important items, but especially in the informative character of the entries, this Index is notable. Take any group of items at random. My eye lights first, for instance, on "Medicine-stamp Acts." Twenty notes are indexed, and every one of these is sufficiently explained to prevent a single unnecessary reference. It has been said that the next best thing to knowing a thing is to know where to find it; and it is even better to have good books of information at hand with abundant indexes than to have all their contents stored in the memory, if that were possible. The best of reference-books cannot always be relied on; but they are safer than the best of memories.

The Rankin's Ointment Judgment,

whether it was or not so "clear and decisive" as the nominal appellant, Mr. Brown, regards it, was nevertheless undoubtedly the most sympathetic which the administrators of the Pharmacy Act have ever experienced in the High Court. Most of the Judges who have had to deal with points of law arising under that statute have managed to indicate their general respect for it. The Court of Appeal in the White case alone, as far as I remember, manifested an undercurrent of hostility. But in Brown *v.* Leggett the Lord Chief Justice went out of his way to show judicial appreciation of the way in which a delicate duty had been performed, independently of strictly legal conclusions. Those in court were particularly struck by the promptitude and the almost angry tone in which the Lord Chief Justice retorted on Mr. Leggett's counsel when he alleged that the object of the Pharmaceutical Society was "to prevent outsiders from dealing in poisons." Mr. Kerly probably wished he had not indulged in that piece of Old-Baileyism ten seconds after he had ventured on it. The Legislature did undoubtedly test the honour of chemists severely when it entrusted the administration of a penal Act to a representative body obviously interested in its enforcement; and it was no slight compliment which Lord Alverstone paid to that body when he said to Mr. Kerly (I quote from the *C. & D.* report), "(sharply) I don't agree with you at all. The Pharmaceutical Society's interest is to protect the public."

The Public Analyst,

says Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., of Sheffield, in opening an article on the adulteration of food in "The World's Work" for January, "is one of the least advertised of public officials." Why he should expect anything more than his salary paid regularly does not appear, but, as a matter of fact, he gets a large share of newspaper fame. Time was when many public analysts supplemented their official publicity by sensational discoveries which they felt it their duty to make known. These have not been so frequent lately. In some cases the analysts have secured more advertising than they wanted. Our old friends, the unscrupulous manufacturers who keep a skilled chemist in their employ to help them to rob the public, figure in Mr. Evans's article; so does "that deadly poison" sulphate of copper to make preserved peas bright green. Milk-blended butter has passed unscathed through several courts, but Mr. Evans declares it to be an arrant swindle and an abominable imposition. He gives a useful little wrinkle which is new to me, though it may be generally known. It is that a mixture of chicory with coffee can be detected by strewing some of the ground article on the surface of water in a glass jug. The coffee floats, but the chicory particles sink, and as they sink they leave an evanescent trail of colour behind.

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are the exclusive Manufacturers of the
well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

They also Make and Deal in

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"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candies,"
"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air
Purifiers,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"
(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,
Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.
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Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/- cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7/- 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/- cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/- lb.

2/- per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

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(or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs.
and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail
London at above prices.

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The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

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will lead to the conviction of any
person substituting imitations for

Fletcher's Hydrobromates

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Leading Lines.

The Pharmaceutical Council did not meet in London this week, which fact and the imminent General Election explain why the Parliamentary Committee

The Pharmacy Bill. has issued an explanatory statement respecting the Pharmacy Bill, and particularly the company question. This is for the guidance of chemists who have the opportunity of interviewing parliamentary candidates. We print the statement on p. 21, and it is unnecessary to comment upon it in detail. On several occasions we have issued similar state-

ments; but the Parliamentary Committee's note is right up to date, and it puts the case for the Bill so clearly that chemists will have little difficulty in explaining through it their desires. The feeling is growing in parliamentary circles that this is a question which must be dealt with, even those who are not prepared to support the Bill agreeing that it should be advanced to the Select Committee stage, for the thorough and unbiased consideration which a public measure of this character deserves. This manner of dealing with the Bill may also be placed before candidates. There is precedent for it in the present Act, which was the outcome of a Select Committee's report in 1865.

The suggestion which we made two weeks ago to the effect that there are poisons which only registered chemists

may sell, and when they do Section 17 conditions do not apply, was too novel, we

In which Part? fancy, for general acceptance. We are indebted to several legal friends for the opinion that the proposition was covered by judicial remarks in the Brown *v.* Leggett hearing, but the judgment itself does not support it. "Xrayser" takes this view also, and dismisses the "deduction." Mr. D. B. Dott, in a letter printed on p. 33, crosses swords with "Xrayser," and strongly champions the idea that Section 17 and the Poison Schedule have to be interpreted in the light of common sense. That is what most of us as chemists would like to have realised, and we are thankful for the contribution towards it which came from the Divisional Court of King's Bench. The Lord Chief Justice, in the course of the hearing, threw out a hint that "poison" in Section 17 is not defined; *ergo*, any article which is poison must be labelled as required by the section. His Lordship had apparently not observed that Section 2 defines poison; but notwithstanding this the specific instructions of Section 17 leave unguarded, unless by the personal qualification of Sections 1 and 15, certain articles—to wit, compounds or preparations of emetic tartar, picrotoxin, savin (not the oil), chloroform, cantharides (not being the tincture or liquid vesicants), and others which are not accompanied by "preparations" in the Schedule. We observe that Mr. Dott argues that Easton's syrup is in Part II. Our view is that it is either in Part I. or not in the Schedule at all, the latter suggestion being based on the view that it is a preparation, such as the Lords of the Privy Council, through Sir John Simon, defined in 1869, viz.:

The "preparation" of a poison means a compound which, like the poison of which it is a preparation, is in itself deadly or dangerous, and does not mean a compound which is in itself perfectly harmless, although into its composition may enter a poison, or the preparation of a poison, which, taken alone, would be dangerous or deadly.

This statement was made solely in respect to labelling, and the Brown *v.* Leggett case enhances its importance in that respect. We are conscious of difficulty in getting recognition of our argument, for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has just prosecuted under Section 17 a company for not labelling a proprietary article which contained chloroform. The proceedings seem to have been started before the recent appeal, but we venture to express strongly the hope that Section 17 prosecutions in respect to preparations of poisons scheduled *per se* are not now politic.

In defence of their rights it is proposed that those who hold the assistants' certificate of the Society of Apothecaries (London), and particularly those of their **Apothecaries' Assistants.** number who hold public appointments, should form a new Association. The proposal brings us protests from the President and Secretary of an Association which is composed of persons who have the Irish or English apothecaries' assist-

ants' certificate, and we suppose protests may also come from an older body which split off from the Public Dispensers' Association. "The more the merrier" here, we daresay, as in some other cases, and we are not concerned about the alarm in the camp. The significant point about the proposed new Association is that it starts with a semi-official character which is new, and its object is to keep alive, improve, and protect the qualification of these assistants. The Society of Apothecaries is not directly identified with its promotion, but when so ancient and exclusive a body gives the shelter of its premises for the first time to an association of its assistants, it means business.

The deplorable fatality with eucalyptus oil at Derby may cause quite unnecessary alarm in the public mind in regard

to the use of this very popular remedy.

Eucalyptus-oil Poisoning. and chemists can do something to allay the alarm. The quantity of the oil taken by the poor man at Derby was 6 drachms, and it was taken with a large quantity of water (a fact referred to later). Poisonous symptoms have undoubtedly been observed with smaller doses (as they would be with turpentine and other essential oils taken in excess). Dr. Henry S. Taylor reported in the "Lancet" a case of acute poisoning following a teaspoonful dose; and in our contemporary's last issue Dr. F. Lucas Penham, of Exeter, South Australia, mentions two cases. In one a man got a teaspoonful of the oil in error, and speedily became unconscious, almost comatose. After an emetic he gradually came round, and was all right in a few hours. A second case was precisely similar; a younger man, having swallowed a teaspoonful, became lethargic and partially comatose, but recovered after an emetic. Dr. Penham observes:

Considering the frequency and freedom with which the substance is employed as a domestic remedy I wonder that serious results are not seen more often, but I think that small doses are seldom exceeded. I have made inquiries as to whether fatal cases of poisoning from eucalyptus are known but hitherto have not met anyone who has had personal experience of such, and I do not know of any that have been recorded.

It is remarkable that Derby should so quickly supply a fatal instance. Eucalyptus oils which are not properly rectified contain irritating aldehydes, and this fact naturally gives rise to suspicion, but there is no evidence that such oil is more toxic than the rectified oil; still, chemists should in future eschew any but redistilled oils. A curious observation by an expert in the oil is that if sprinkled on a cloth wet with water and applied to the skin vesication is produced, but not so if the cloth is wet with milk. This observation has led to the instruction that eucalyptus oil should be taken on sugar or in milk, and never with water. The point is worth impressing on our readers, and they should note that the B.P. dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims. Ten drops is quite a frequent dose, and the main thing to impress upon customers is that the oil is taken by drops, and not by measured teaspoonfuls. It appears to be unnecessary to make the article a legal poison, as suggested by the Derby Coroner.

South African Freights.

THE protracted negotiations which have been going on for several weeks past between the delegates of the South African Freights Conference and the South African shipping-ring, at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, have, as might have been expected, proved a failure, the concessions offered by the latter body having proved wholly unacceptable to the Colonial delegates. The shipping companies have, therefore, been informed that all negotiations with them have come to an end, and it is now stated that legisla-

tion will follow on the part of the various South African Colonies, making illegal under penalty deferred rebates, differential rates of freight, or the granting of any unequal consideration to any shipper or importer in South Africa. Most, if not all, of these practices were alleged against the shipping-ring by witnesses before the Conference, held in the Colonies, of delegates of the South African Governments. It is quite possible, however, that the Imperial Government will have an opportunity of expressing its opinion before legislation is started by the Colonies. No official reports of the London Conference proceedings have been published; but as soon as negotiations were broken off Sir Donald Currie made public in the "Times" his reply, placing on record what the differences really are upon which negotiations failed. This communication was followed by a rejoinder from the Secretary of the Freights Conference. Sir Donald endeavours to prove that the differences on which negotiations were broken off were comparatively trifling, but, in order to show that they are not, the Secretary submits the following statement so far as it relates to Cape Town freights :

Class	Present Freight	Conference's Proposal	Sir Donald Currie's Final Offer	Difference
1 ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ...	42 6	40 0	42 6	2 6
2 ...	31 3	27 3	30 0	2 9
3 ...	25 0	20 0	23 6	3 6
4 ...	22 6	17 6	20 6	3 0
5 ...	20 0	17 6	20 0	2 6

These small concessions are of little benefit to the drug-trade, as drugs and chemicals, medicinal preparations, essential oils, cyanide, soda-compounds, and mineral acids, which are shipped in large quantities to South Africa, are all classed as fine goods in Class I. Perfumery is in Class I., but toilet-soaps and glycerin for manufacturing purposes only, are in Class II.; sulphur is in Class III., and aerated waters in Class IV. Wet sheep-dip is in Class II., but dry is in Class III. The above are a few of the leading lines shipped in yearly increasing quantities, and the delegates proposal to reduce the freight by 2s. 6d. per ton was a fair one. On the general question of freights Sir Donald Currie points out that the shipowners have consistently repudiated the allegations that the rates now ruling are excessive, and they have repeatedly asserted that their services for some time past have been unremunerative—indeed, some of the cargo lines have offered to produce their books and accounts to an auditor appointed by the Colonial Office in proof of their statement. Shipowners, he says, can ill afford to agree to any reduction from their present rates, and he considers the present concessions as very considerable after giving due consideration to the assistance which the Colonial Governments indicated they were prepared to concede in respect of their cargo. Finally, he says shipowners cannot be expected to carry on their business at a loss any more than merchants or other traders, and regrets that the Conference has acted in an arbitrary manner in dealing with so important a question. This, of course, the Secretary denies, remarking that the delegates patiently stated their case for a period extending over almost a month, and that it was not until they were fully convinced that there was no disposition on the part of the shipowners to meet them in the broad and just spirit of compromise that they felt the time had arrived to terminate the negotiations. As matters now stand, the Imperial Government is to consider the form of legislation to be adopted by the various South African Governments.

Directly these proposals are communicated to the High Commissioner the Conference will reassemble in South Africa to take the final steps necessary to attain the end in view. It is curious that on neither side no mention whatever is made of the pernicious rebate system by which the business of the shipping-ring is maintained. It will be remembered that much evidence on this point was tendered before the Conferences in Cape Town and Durban, when rebates were unanimously condemned as injurious to British trade as compared with Continental and American trade. We have on several occasions shown the unscrupulous and intimidating methods adopted by the ring; and the scandalous case of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, is sufficient in itself to call for drastic treatment on the part of the home and Colonial Governments.

A New Poisons Schedule.

EVEN after the Poisons Ordinance of the Straits Settlements was passed last April, the Governor in Council gazetted rules made under it which did not give satisfaction, as on the sale of all poisons then scheduled the signature of the purchaser was required. The chemists of the Colony urged the necessity for the subject being treated more broadly and with more intimate regard for common practice, the result being that on November 24, 1905, the Legislative Council approved a new set of rules which the Governor has endorsed, and they have been gazetted. The rules now provide that poisons in Part II. may be sold to persons unknown to the seller, and the qualification of the retailer is ensured by restricting the retail licence to those registered as licensed chemists and druggists under the Morphine Ordinance, while wholesale dealers have also to be registered. The new schedules of poisons are as follows (the paragraphs *re* conditions are added by us) :

SCHEDULE A.—PART I.

Conditions of Possession and Sale.—The packet or vessel containing the poison to be labelled with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller. Such poison to be sold only to a known person or introduced by a known person, and an entry of the sale on the form provided to be made in the poison-book.

1. Arsenic and its preparations.
2. Prussic acid and its preparations.
3. Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides and their preparations.
4. All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.
5. All preparations of the following alkaloids, strychnine, aconite (*sic*), atropine, and cocaine.
6. Tartar emetic.
7. Corrosive sublimate.
8. Cantharides.
9. Savin and its oil.
10. Ergot of rye and its preparations.
11. Oxalic acid.
12. Chloroform (pure).
13. Chloral hydrate and its preparations.
14. Sulphonal.
15. Vermin-killers containing any of the above.

PART II.

Conditions of Possession and Sale.—The package or vessel containing the poison to be labelled with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller.

1. Carbolic acid.
2. Belladonna and its preparations.
3. Essential oil of almonds (unaltered).
4. Opium and all its preparations.
5. Preparations of morphine.
6. Preparations of corrosive sublimate.
7. All salts of mercury (except corrosive sublimate and calomel).
8. Preparations of cantharides.
9. Nux vomica and its preparations.
10. Vermin-killers containing any of the poisons in Part II.
11. Patent medicines containing any of the poisons enumerated in Parts I. and II. (all patent and proprietary articles composed of any pure drug shall not be considered as a patent medicine).

SCHEDULE B.

[This is a new Schedule specifying the minimum quantities of poisons which are considered wholesale.]

1. Arsenic and all preparations of arsenic, 5 lb.
2. Mercury and all its preparations, except cinnabar, 1 lb.
3. Lead acetate, 1 lb.
4. Antimony and all its preparations except the sulphide, 1 lb.
5. Carbolic acid, 5 gals.
6. Phosphorus, 1 lb.
7. Cyanide of potassium and all other metallic cyanides, 5 lb.
8. Oxalic acid and all other oxalates, 5 lb.
9. Patent medicines containing any of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A. Parts I. and II., except those containing opium or morphine as defined in Ordinance IX. of 1904, and Ordinance XIV. of 1904 respectively . . . the original packet.

NOTE.—The following poisonous chemicals used in photography, if sold in original packets of 1 oz. or over, will be deemed wholesale within the meaning of this Ordinance: Ferrocyanide of potassium, iodide of mercury, perchloride of mercury, oxalate of ammonia and potassium (*sic*), sulphocyanide of ammonia, ferrocyanide of copper, lead acetate.

There are good points as well as innovations in these regulations. Poisons are not to be sold to persons under eighteen years of age. The poison and prescription books may be inspected and copies made by certain authorised persons. Under Section 13 of the Ordinance the Governor in Council has power to make regulations for the *possession and sale* of poisons. The rules now made apply to possession and sale, so that all stock bottles or vessels of Schedule A poisons must be labelled as if they were for sale. Exemption is made in respect "to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a licensed chemist and druggist on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner," provided an entry is made in the prescription-book. The patent-medicine entry is ingenious. It means: *e.g.*, that "Tabloid" sulphonal will rank in Part I. like sulphonal tablets for which no proprietary right is claimed, and thus leaves the entry in Part II. for preparations such as those referred to on p. 17. The Wholesaler's Schedule is a fair attempt at settling a vexed question, and it will be interesting to watch how it works out in practice, for the principle might be extended to all the scheduled poisons. It seems almost a pity that the power to make such rules does not exist in the home country, for it would be useful.

The Opportunity.

The voice of the orator's heard in the land,
Eagerly Parliament seeking;
Playing high pitch the political band,
Sultry the atmosphere reeking.
Many play hard under Joseph of Brum,
Others with Henry of Stirling;
Beehives of Manchester angrily hum,
Arthur keeps intellects whirling.
Fiat of Right goeth forth from the Square,
Circulars start on their rambles,
Giving the candidates points to beware
And staying pro-company gambols;
Questions to put to the would-be M.P. :
Thus we've effectively heckled
Recalcitrant candidates : soon we may see
Land with their promises speckled.
Voice of the Promiser soars through the air.
See that the Promiser means it :
Art of the orator often hides bare
Emptiness, eloquence screens it.
Pharmacists, shed your electoral votes
In manner supremely judicious;
Then we'll exchange gratulatory notes,
"Fate of the Bill is propitious."
"Drastic Reform" is the cry of the day—
Pharmacists do not ignore it :
These be the sentiments with them that weigh,
So that the Right they restore it.

Worry the candidates, ventilate woes
Till you perceive adumbration,
Verities hitherto shrouded by foes
Emerging the dim obscuran.

The Sight-testing Bill.

The appeal for funds to promote the Sight-testing Bill in Parliament has now been issued by the General Board of Opticians, and the letter is also being circulated by the Society of Chemist-Opticians. The Bill is to be introduced into the House of Lords next Session, and has the support of the Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, Lord Burnham (the present Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company), the Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., the Hon. W. R. Peel, M.P., and many other influential members of both Houses of Parliament. The Bill is the one referred to in the *C. & D.*, October 7, 1905, p. 582, and differs very little from the Bill which is being promoted by the British Optical Association. The only contentious portion of the Bill in the optical trade is that constituting the Central Board to be created under the Act; but on all the other clauses of the Bill the trade is united. The Bill, which we refer to for distinction as the G.B.O. Bill, has the support of the Spectacle-makers' Company, that body having conditionally promised 250/- towards the cost of promotion. The optical trade are now asked for donations and guarantees, and there are doubtless many chemist-opticians who would like to be associated with what is as epoch-making an event in the optical trade as the Pharmacy Bill was in 1866 and 1867. The address of the Hon. Treasurer of the fund is Mr. Thos. Field, the Old Bank House, Aylesbury.

Employers and Technical Institutions.

The Association of Technical Institutions have issued a report on an inquiry they have been making on the co-operation of employers in the technical training of their apprentices. Inquiries were made at seventy-five institutions, and at forty of these some scheme of co-operation exists which varies from an organised day course to evening classes, which apprentices are encouraged to join. The large majority of answers refer to engineering classes, but among the other trades mentioned are tanners, bakers, dyers, and chemists. There is only one reference to chemists, and we are in doubt whether this refers to chemists and druggists or technical chemists. Many employers, it appears, pay their apprentices' class fees and allow time off for attendance at day classes. Sometimes the payment of fees by masters is conditional, and some firms appear to offer prizes of books and instruments to those students who successfully pass the examinations and attend regularly. It appears that employers are beginning to recognise the value of technical institutions, as preference is given in some cases to technically trained boys as apprentices. The Association of Technical Institutions state that it is of the utmost importance that the technical institutions should endeavour to gain the interest, confidence, and active co-operation of the employers of their students in the school work. As regards the drug-trade, we may add that chemists are always willing to allow facilities for their apprentices to attend evening classes, and in some cases day classes, in pharmaceutical subjects.

The Royal Arms.

There appears to be some misapprehension in regard to the new conditions applying to the use of the Royal Arms, which will come into force on April 1, 1906. We may therefore mention that the principal change to be brought about is that, in addition to the Royal Arms (that is to say, the Sovereign's), the improper use of the Arms of the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family is brought

within the purview of the law. The terms of the new Act in regard to this improper use are the same as at present—that is to say, anyone who uses the Arms for the purpose of trade in such a manner as to imply that they are employed by, or supply goods to, His Majesty, or such member of the Royal Family as the Arms belong to, commits an offence. The chief difference created by the Act is one of legal procedure. We had an article submitted to us recently with the question whether it would be illegal under the new Act. It was an ordinary smelling-salts bottle, with a stopper in the form of the Prince of Wales's feathers. Of course this, or anything else like it, does not constitute an offence under the Act.

Pure Ethyl Chloride.

The results of an investigation into the purity of ethyl chloride, recently published in the "Lancet," are interesting to pharmacists. The report lays down the dictum that there is no security as regards purity in unbranded samples of ethyl chloride at present on the market, and it is desirable that only such as bears the name of the agent or manufacturer should be employed by the physician. Seven "makes" of the anaesthetic were obtained in London, five being branded and two unlabelled. The results are tabulated as follows :

Sample	Boiling-point	Impurities	Observations
1. Kélene, R. W. Greff & Co., Eastcheap, E.C. . .	12.5° C.	None; no acid	Pure ethyl chloride
2. Dunear, Flockhart & Co., Farringdon Road, E.C.	12.5° C.	" "	"
3. Hedley & Co., Leytonstone, N.E.	12.5° C.	" "	"
4. B. Kühn & Co., 16 Broad Lane, E.C.	12.5° C.	" "	"
5. Francis Lepper, Ltd., Great Marlborough Street, W.	13.0° C.	Some residue and tarry smell	Traces of impurity
6. Unbranded	12.5° C.	None; no acid	Pure ethyl chloride
7. Unbranded	13.0° C.	Residue with tarry smell; aldehydes marked	Traces of impurity

It is stated that sample No. 5 was not apparently intended for general, but for local, anaesthesia, and in that case the presence of "traces of impurity" is probably not a serious matter. In one instance the boiling-point proved to be -0.5° C., a mixture of methyl chloride and ethyl chloride having been supplied as pure ethyl chloride. This mixture, on evaporation, produces a more intense cold than ethyl chloride, and if used in general anaesthesia, it might lead to unexpected and perhaps mischievous results. On the whole, however, the anaesthetist has the choice of several good brands of undoubted purity, and of such quality as should only be used for general anaesthetic purposes, unless the application of a definite mixture is designed. Ethyloform (B. Kühn), for example, is a mixture of ethyl chloride and methyl chloride (45 per cent. each) with 10 per cent. of ethyl bromide.

Death of Mr. William Oppenheimer.

As we are closing for press we learn with regret of the death of Mr. William Oppenheimer, chairman of Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E.C. About a month ago Mr. Oppenheimer met with an accident on a railway, but he appeared until a few days ago to be recovering, though slowly. A turn for the worse supervened, and he died at his residence at Ewell, Surrey, on Thursday morning. We hope to refer more fully to the matter in our next issue. It is a curious circumstance that a week ago we received a note from Mr. Oppenheimer stating that his fellow-directors, Mr. A. W. Ball and Mr. T. O. Kent, in whom he had implicit confidence, were conducting the business in his absence, and this they are to continue, Mr. Ball being manager.

Alcohol in Otto of Rose.

By W. H. SIMMONS, B.Sc., F.C.S.
(A Communication from the Vinolia Company's Laboratories.)

TWO cases have recently come under my notice of deliveries of otto of rose, each of a well-known brand, in which there was a small amount of dilute alcohol present, and though the quantity was too small to suggest intentional adulteration, pointing rather to insufficient drainage after the vases had been cleaned and rinsed with alcohol, to a firm buying some thousands of ounces of otto the loss might be very appreciable. It is hoped that the publication of this note will put buyers on their guard, and cause those responsible for the filling of the vases in Bulgaria to exercise due care in the future, and so prevent a recurrence of such contamination.

Ethyl alcohol has been previously found in otto of rose by Eckart, and was attributed by Schimmel ("Bericht," October 1892, p. 36) to fermentation of the roses during transit to the stills, but as it did not occur in the original samples, at any rate to any appreciable extent, and the otto remaining after separating the alcohol agreed much more closely with these, it does not appear likely that this would account for its presence in these two instances.

The following is a comparison of the analyses of the two deliveries with those of the respective samples on which they were bought :

	A		B	
	Sample	Delivery	Sample	Delivery
Specific gravity at 30° C...	0.8512	0.8517	0.8560	0.8571
Rotation	-2° 35'	-2° 20'	-2° 23'	-2° 30'
Refractive index at 20° C.	1.4634	1.4597	1.4613	1.4602
Saponification-number . . .	8.3	7.5	9.6	7.9
Setting-point	21.0° C.	20.8° C.	20.4° C.	19.0° C.
Iodine-number	191	188	191	189

In both cases the only figure showing any serious difference between sample and delivery is the refractive index, and the fact that these were unusually low led me to suspect the presence of alcohol. A quantity of each was therefore placed in a distilling-flask, attached to a condenser, and distilled from a water-bath, when a small amount of liquid passed over, which was proved to be alcohol by its refractive index of about 1.365, and by conversion into iodofrom. The removal of the alcohol also caused the deposition of water at the bottom of the flask, in each case indicating the use of dilute alcohol, and making the total loss, in the case of A 0.65 per cent., and in that of B about 1 per cent.

About twelve months ago, when publishing some figures on the iodine-absorption of otto of rose (see *C. & D.*, lxv. 1904, 703), I expressed the opinion that the range for the refractive index of genuine otto is so large that any adulteration revealed by it would be readily manifest from the other figures also; but the results quoted above show that in some cases it is of value, and, further, the minimum then given for a pure oil—viz., 1.4592—is undoubtedly too low, due also to the presence of alcohol, and a better minimum would probably be 1.4600.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

177/18. Who are makers of the "Rival" sock for boots?
170/67. Who are the makers of a medicine called "Microphylli," or where can it be obtained?

82/7. Address of makers of "Tuna," a preparation for neuralgia, and of Dr. Scott's electric hair-brushes, or where obtainable?

The General Election.

Statement on Behalf of the Pharmaceutical Council.

THE Parliamentary Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain invite the co-operation of all chemists and druggists in bringing the Pharmacy Bill under the notice of candidates for seats in the House of Commons.

Divisional Secretaries are actively assisting the committee's efforts, and may be relied upon to present the arguments in favour of the Bill officially to candidates. But in many instances individual pharmacists will have opportunities of discussion with their prospective representatives, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of such opportunities to convince these gentlemen of the necessity and justice of an amendment of the existing law.

Among points worth remembering for use in such conversations the following may be named :

The Pharmacy Act of 1868 insisted that the keeper of the open shop—the proprietor of the business, in fact—must be qualified. The obvious reason of this is that on him must rest the responsibility to the public. An unqualified proprietor employing a qualified assistant cannot be a satisfactory arrangement, for the owner will naturally be the controller of the business.

But the judgment of the House of Lords in the action *Pharmaceutical Society versus London & Provincial Supply Association* laid down that, though the principle of qualified proprietorship prevailed in pharmacies owned by individuals, it did not apply to companies registered under the Companies Acts.

Companies are therefore unaffected by the majority of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. They may be composed entirely of persons with no pharmaceutical training or knowledge whatever, and yet may keep open shop for the sale of all poisons, may describe themselves as chemists, are not required to conform to the statutory regulations for the storage or sale of poisons, and are not responsible for infringements of the Pharmacy Act committed by their assistants.

In consequence of this state of the law hundreds of companies have been registered, with the undoubted object of avoiding the restrictions provided by the Pharmacy Acts. These have been in many cases formed by persons who have failed to pass the statutory examinations, or by others who have had no experience of any kind which would entitle them to present themselves for these examinations.

In February 1905 proceedings were taken in the Cardiff County Court by the Pharmaceutical Society against one of these "one-man companies," carrying on business as "cash chemists," for disregarding the regulations under which poisons may be sold. The defence was that those regulations were not binding on companies. *That defence was successful*, and an appeal was refused.

In the House of Lords in 1898 the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that the anomaly in regard to companies trading as chemists called for legislation. Lord Herschell, an ex-Lord Chancellor, supported this view. In 1899 the Lord Chancellor drafted clauses to add to a Companies Acts Amendment Bill, but the Minister in charge of the Bill thought they were not germane to its objects. On August 3, 1899, in agreeing to their withdrawal, the Lord Chancellor said :

I am still very strongly convinced that a company ought not to be permitted to do what a private person is prohibited from doing, and that the public must be protected against practising of that sort. It is impossible to resist the propriety of subjecting those companies who are at present carrying on business as chemists and druggists to restrictions such as are proposed in this Bill.

In a Pharmacy Act action tried at the Lambeth County Court on December 12, 1905, Judge Emden, in the course of his judgment, said :

It seems to be the case that a "one-man company" can do that which the "one-man" himself cannot do. The law ought undoubtedly to be put on a different basis, so that the "one-man company" and the "one-man" are in exactly the same position.

Representations have been made by companies which would be affected by this Bill if it were passed, that its object is to secure a monopoly for chemists or to prevent competition. The argument is ridiculous. Any man or woman in the country can become a chemist and druggist by way of the examinations authorised by the Act. Nor does the Bill attempt to prevent companies from trading as chemists and druggists. It only asks that they shall be subject to the same conditions as affect individuals, and that in all cases where the business is carried on there shall be a qualified managing director, who shall be in the place of the qualified proprietor.

The Bill further seeks to ensure that only qualified persons shall compound physicians' prescriptions in open shops; it takes power to provide for reciprocity of certificates between the various parts of the British Empire when this should seem expedient; and it further aims to secure more satisfactory training for future pharmacists.

The Committee will be obliged if any promises or objections made by candidates are reported to the Secretary. In the event of any further information being required, or any difficulties arising, communications to the Secretary will have prompt attention.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on January 2, Mr. Clement Fielding, the President, being in the chair. There were present Messrs. J. Smithies (Elland), W. R. Fielding, W. R. Black, J. W. Tiffany, Percy Swire (Hon. Secretary), H. Brierley, and others.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The chairman proposed, and Mr. H. Brierley seconded, the election of Mr. Smithies as President, and this was carried with acclamation. Messrs. Clement Fielding and Herbert Brierley were appointed Vice-Presidents, Mr. Percy Swire was re-elected Secretary, and Mr. Swire, sen., was re-elected Treasurer. The committee were appointed as follows : Messrs. W. R. Black, H. K. Woodward, W. R. Fielding, J. W. Tiffany, B. C. Hodgson, and H. Hebden. The meeting then proceeded to arrange for the annual dinner, which is fixed for February 15.

London Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute on January 3, between forty and fifty chemists being present.

THE LATE MR. WATSON-WILL.—Mr. Burton proposed that a vote of condolence be sent to Mrs. Watson-Will on the death of her husband, who was a member of the Association and at one time on the committee. Mr. Pentney mentioned that he attended the funeral, and Mr. Truman said that a wreath was sent on behalf of the Association.

A P.A.T.A. MATTER.—A resolution was proposed and carried unanimously that "This meeting of the London Chemists' Association expresses its disapproval of the action of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in refusing to join the P.A.T.A. and considers their system of protection ineffectual."

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—It was agreed that Mr. Gadd be asked to speak on the Parliamentary representation of pharmacy in two months time.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN DOCTOR.—Charles Percy White (32), who described himself as a medical practitioner, was charged before Sir Albert de Rutzen, at Bow Street Police Court on Thursday, January 4, 1906, with stealing two half-sovereigns, the property of Mr. Richard Stringer Starkie, pharmaceutical chemist, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross. Alfred Rose, an assistant to Mr. Starkie, said the prisoner went to the shop and wrote out a prescription. Witness took the prescription into the dispensing-room, and while he was there he heard a "click." Returning hurriedly to the shop, he saw the prisoner coming from behind the counter. On going to the till he missed two half-sovereigns. He called a constable and gave prisoner in charge. After further evidence prisoner was remanded.

Festivities.

A Newcastle Jubilee.

MESSRS. BRADY & MARTIN, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne, celebrated their jubilee on Thursday, December 28, 1905, when they entertained their staff to supper in Tilley's Restaurant, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. About seventy were present. Mr. N. H. Martin presided, and was supported by Mr. C. E. Stuart, Dr. Martin, and Mr. George Foggan, of Bedlington. The Chairman proposed the toast to the memory of the founder of the firm—Mr. H. B. Brady, LL.D., F.R.S.—and was supported by Mr. Foggan. This was followed by other toasts. Music was provided by Mrs. W. Martin, Miss Martin, Dr. Martin, and others. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Christmas Party.

THE annual Christmas party of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s staff was held in the staff house of the Wellcome Club and Institute on Saturday, December 30, 1905. The old Manor House was admirably suited to the style of entertainment. The proceedings were opened with the old-time dance "Sir Roger de Coverley," in the hall, and dancing was the chief feature of the evening. The programme was, however, interspersed with elocution, singing, charades, and other forms of entertainment, including amusing experiments with liquid air, and the appearance of a Martian bearing a message from Mars, in which were humorous references to the firm-event of the past year. "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem concluded a very pleasant evening.

The Extract Annual.

THIS hardy annual—the dinner to Messrs. Newball & Mason's employés at Nottingham—has now reached its twenty-second year. This is a respectable age for an annual function, but there are this year no signs of decrepitude. On the contrary, the programme that has reached us gives evidence of a pristine vigour that augurs well for extract dinners for many years to come. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the latest, which took place on December 29, 1905, were Mr. T. Mason and Mr. B. Deaville respectively. The toast-list was short, loyal and patriotic sentiments only being honoured. Then the programme. There were twenty-four songs, a "classic, sculpturesque, and pantomimical farce" entitled "Hercules," models from Madame Tussaud's, and the "comic drama"—"Good for Nothing"—written by Buckstone, and first performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, February 4, 1851. An admirably printed programme, with apt verselets and appropriate quotations here and there, made, as usual, a surfeit of good things.

A Traveller Honoured.

MR. ALFRED JENNINGS, who has for twenty years been a representative of Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern, Ltd., was entertained to a complimentary dinner at the City of New York Restaurant, Bedford Row, London, W.C., on Saturday evening, December 30, 1905. Mr. Joseph Raphael presided, and after dinner and the loyal toasts, he gave the toast of Mr. Jennings's health, referring in complimentary terms to the excellent service he had rendered to the firm. The business had started from very small beginnings, and in attaining its present size many difficulties had had to be faced, and he was happy to say that Mr. Jennings had assisted him materially, and on all occasions had supported right loyally, and it was with this in mind that he asked Mr. Jennings to accept from him a tea and coffee service. And from the staff a handsome pair of Vienna vases to which all had contributed as a mark of good fellowship. Mr. Jennings heartily thanked Mr. Raphael and his colleagues for the honour they had done him. Mr. H. H. Scott proposed "The Health of the Chairman," which Mr. Raphael acknowledged; and Mr. W. J. Dixon replied for "The Travellers," proposed by Mr. H. Angus. There was some good music during the evening.

MR. W. SMITH, chemist and druggist, 124 High Street, Colchester, has purchased the stock and prescription-books of the business formerly carried on at 28 High Street, Colchester, by Mr. H. Duffield, chemist and druggist.

Personalities.

At the Staffs Quarter Sessions on January 2, Mr. William Marson, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Stafford, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the county.

MR. W. BOUSFIELD has resigned the assistant-secretaryship of the Hull Hospital Sunday Fund, owing to increasing business pressure. Mr. Bousfield has been associated with the Fund since its inception in 1874.

MR. HENRY THOMAS, pharmaceutical chemist, Croydon, Queensland, is now in London. Mr. Thomas served his apprenticeship in Clifton and went out to Queensland as a youth. We had a pleasant chat with him the other day, in the course of which he informed us that trade is on the up-grade in the Colony.

THIS portrait of Miss Nora Renouf is printed by the "Girl's Realm" for January, in "What Girls are Doing" section, as the first lady to hold the Salters' Research Fellowship. Our contemporary may be forgiven for calling the ancient and honourable company "Dry-salters," but as a matter of fact it has, or had, to do with pelts and not drysalters. Miss Renouf is a distinguished student of the School of Pharmacy, and a pharmaceutical chemist, while it is she who is working with Professor Crossley on that very intricate subject referred to by "Xrayser." The "Girl's Realm" says:

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Nora Renouf, the first lady to hold the Research Fellowship in chemistry offered by the Worshipful Company of Salters. Nora Renouf, a native of Jersey, has always been interested in the study of chemistry, but her original idea in wishing to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist was to have a secure position, should a reverse of fortune necessitate her working for herself. After passing her Major examination in 1903, she has for the last two years been engaged in research work in the Society's laboratories as holder of the Redwood Scholarship. Last year she was awarded the above-mentioned Fellowship (annual value 1007), which was founded to encourage the application of the latest methods of scientific chemistry to the elucidation of pharmacological problems. Nora Renouf at once became fascinated by her work, and the success which has awaited her from the beginning of her career shows that chemistry is a profession in which feminine reasoning, conclusions, and careful work should be of the highest value in the advancement of science.

KING EDWARD VII. has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The new knight is a son of the late Mr. Pedler who for many years carried on business as a pharmacist at Temple Bar, and who was well known to barristers and judges. It was Mr. Pedler who was instanced by one of the judges in the famous Shepperley counter-prescribing case as a chemist whom he always consulted when he had any little ailment, and the high esteem in which Mr. Pedler was universally held as a pharmacist and an upright man of business served to indicate that such advice as he gave Bench and Bar typified what chemists may legitimately and legally do. His son Alexander was educated at the City of London School, and after his apprenticeship to pharmacy competed for and



obtained the Junior Bell Scholarship in 1866, Mr. John Scaley Battle, of Lincoln, being the Senior Scholar that year. Mr. Pedler took a certificate in practical chemistry at the end of the School of Pharmacy session, then went in 1868 to continue his studies in chemistry at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, under Frankland. His connection with pharmacy then ceased. Early in the 'seventies he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and while holding that position for a quarter of a century acted also as "brother clerk" to the Government of India, upon him devolving the onerous task of telling when famines were likely to come. On the re-organisation of scientific and secondary education in India a few years ago, as the result of the visit of inspection by Sir William Ramsay, Professor Pedler was appointed to his present position of Director of Public Instruction for Bengal. He is a Fellow of the Chemical and Royal Societies and of the Institute of Chemistry. We recently noted his marriage (for the second time), Lady Pedler being formerly Miss Mabel Warburton.

At the Freemasons' Hall, Exeter, on December 27, Bro. Henry J. Dalgleish was installed as Worshipful Master, and he invested his own brother—Wor. Bro. W. H. Dalgleish—as the P.M. and Bro. Fred Luxton, S.W. for the ensuing year. Bro. Luxton is one of the representatives of Messrs. Jas. Townsend & Sons, printers, of London and Exeter.

Chemists' Calendars and Circulars.

The address of Mr. W. Haythornthwaite was wrongly given in this column last week as Dorking, instead of the pretty little town of Docking, Norfolk.

"The Universal Almanack, 1906," is the title of the publication sent out by Mr. T. R. Perkins, Henley-in-Arden. The contents of the Almanack are particularly attractive, and the cover is an artistic production in red and black.

Mr. Anthony Tate, 7 Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., distributes a card calendar in a neat chocolate-coloured case. The calendar can either be stood on the table or hung on the wall, postal information being conveniently placed for reference on the back.

Pilchers, Ltd., Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., colour, paint, and varnish makers, send us a copy of their "Pocket Diary for 1906." It is a nicely produced booklet, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in., bound in red, with elastic fastener and pencil, and contains an accident-insurance policy.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke have issued an attractive wall-calendar in green, violet, and gold, embellished with views of their Artillery Lane warehouses and their herb-farm at Carshalton. It is of the monthly tear-off variety, and on the back will be found concise postal information.

The New Year's card to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST from Mr. Charles W. White, India, takes the form of a calendar for 1906, nestling on an artistic pictorial background, a feature of which is a pretty three-colour print, "At Mine Ease," suggestive of prosperity in the new year.

The Liverpool Lint Co.'s calendar is a large one of the monthly-tear variety. Each monthly sheet has also upon it the year's calendar and postal information, these being subordinate to the monthly calendar. This arrangement is a great convenience when one desires to look for dates either backwards or forwards.

Some charming little calendars are being sent out by Mr. W. Baxter, of Bromley, Kent. The card is 6 in. by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., a monthly tear-off calendar occupying the bottom portion and a colour-print the upper part. The pictures are beautiful specimens of three-colour printing. A few seasonable hand-bills are sent out with each calendar.

Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York and Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., are distributing a monthly tear-off calendar of small size, which, for chasteness of design, would be hard to beat. The ground of the calendar is white and lettering blue. The upper part of the card is embossed with seven national flags in colours.

Mr. Ernest L. Hinde, Stoke Ferry, is presenting his customers with a well-produced almanack and postal guide. A pretty view of the river at Stoke Ferry is given on the front

cover. Good use of the pages is made for Mr. Hinde's own advertisements, and as much useful local information is also given it should ensure the announcements coming under the notice of the public.

Messrs. John H. Smith & Co., Newark, are using in connection with their retail business a new form of folding circular. The tops of three of the pages are cut on the slant, so that when folded the catch-words at the head of the pages form a complete sentence with an independent message to the reader. The circular was printed in Messrs. Smith's own printing-works.

The calendar sent out by Messrs. Howards & Sons, Stratford and Hatton Garden, E.C., is printed in blue and gold on a white ground. It contains the dates for the whole year on the face of the card. The centre is taken up with an animated scene representing "loading vans" at Old City Mills Yard. Two branches of cinchona form appropriate supporters of the central picture.

Mr. H. M. Tranmer, chemist, 78 High Street, Smethwick, discards the calendar and circular form of season's advertisement, and sends to his customers a pretty matchbox-holder. The name of the chemist and the New Year wishes are printed in a prominent position, and form the advertisement. The matchbox-holder is printed in colours, embossed, and perforated in a very artistic manner.

A bulky "Almanack and Household Guide for 1906" is sent out by Mr. H. Payne, 16 Broad Street, Welshpool. It is the eleventh year Mr. Payne has issued his Almanack, and the interest of the work is well sustained. The historical matter is of great interest even to outsiders, and must be much appreciated locally. Information on all manner of local matters is given, a new feature being a telephone directory.

The customers of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E., are receiving with the January price-list a substantial combined calendar, writing-case, and blotter. It is fitted with pen and pencil and a supply of order-forms and envelopes, to facilitate the dispatch of orders for fruit-essences, soluble essences, and essential oils. When not in use the case can be stood on the desk by means of a strut, and then forms a calendar for the year 1906.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, of Oban, always succeeds in making his "West Highland Almanac" attractive, and the issue for 1906 is no exception. It is well localised, and Mr. Lawrence makes free use of the pages for his advertisements. The missing-letter competition that has been a factor in establishing the fame of the Almanack is again being organised. In 1904 there were 534 replies received, and in 1905 885, so that this year's Almanack should bring the number of competitors to four figures.

DOG-FANCIERS, says the "B. C. Pharmaceutical Record," appeal to the druggist for advice more often than to a veterinarian. It behoves the druggist to know something, then, of the diseases of these companions of man, and as an aid to this the "Veterinary Counter-practice," published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Cannon Street, London, Eng., cannot be over-estimated.

IMITATION OF BRITISH TRADE-MARKS IN GERMANY.—Among close imitations of British trade-marks in Germany the following occur: "Yvette Cream" instead of "Everett Cream," "Saponia," instead of "Sapolio," and a long list of German manufactured goods marked with purely English phrases and comprising perfumery, soaps, bay rhum, cosmetics, confectionery, and so on. In all the cases mentioned the words "Trade Mark" are also used, never the word "Schutzmarke," or "Waarenzeichen," although these are officially recognised words.

OMEGA OIL was familiar in London a year or two ago, and it is of interest to note that the makers (the Omega Chemical Co.) have told "Printer's Ink" something about it. They started it in 1899 and lost \$23,608. in 1900 \$27,187. in 1901 \$46,206. in 1902 \$27,319. and in 1903 \$18,477. Then they turned the corner with a 10c. size and tramcar advertising, but the experience has been such that Mr. Wineburgh, one of the company, said, when he was asked if he intended to introduce another proprietary, "Never again: never as long as we live. It took five years to bring Omega Oil through, and those are the best years of one man's life. To go up against losses month after month, live in hope, but without any assurance of seeing your way clear, is too much of a strain to be taken on again."

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., will close their premises, 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on Monday, January 8, when the funeral of Mr. W. Oppenheimer takes place.

MR. CULLWICK, 163 North Street, Wolverhampton, undertakes dental work for chemists and druggists, and makes an announcement to that effect in our advertising pages this week.

EDGAR'S CROUP LOTION, LTD.—With the approval of the Board of Trade the registered title of this company has been changed to Edgar's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the headquarters being the laboratory, Golf Road, Deal.

MESSRS. BRUCE, GREEN & CO., LTD., 14, 16, and 18 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C., invite our subscribers to write to them for their pamphlet in regard to the spectacle-trade, and announce that they are specialists for prescription-work.

MESSRS. ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD., Brighton, are making special lines at present of chocolate-coated cold-cure tablets and gelatinous-coated backache and kidney pills with chemists' own names on labels. They invite the enquiries of chemists for these products.

MESSRS. WILKINSON & CO., Pontefract, who are makers of liquorice cakes and wafers, intimate that they have several tons of liquorice-sticks in stock which they wish to clear. The liquorice is four sticks to the pound, and samples can be had by any of our subscribers on application.

MR. RIGBY BATTYCOCK, 50 Bethnal Green Road, London, E., is a manufacturer of hair-brushes from whalebone, which is well known to have a permanence and brilliancy that make it the best substitute for bristle, while it is much cheaper. Our subscribers can obtain particulars on application.

FOODS, LTD., of Stockport, manufacturers of Moseley's food and Moseley's cocoa, intimate in this issue that they have decided to increase the protected profit on these products to 25 per cent. on returns. They will be glad to send to any of our subscribers samples and price-lists with full particulars.

WITH the January issue of the monthly price-list of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter, a circular is issued with good wishes for 1906 and an enumeration of the original investigations carried out in the company's analytical and research laboratories. Emphasis is laid on the fact that Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., give written warranties when desired.

A PATENT PRICE-LIST.—A new price-list has reached us from Messrs. Raimes & Co., York, which gives in clear unmistakable type the net prices for the patent medicines and proprietary articles that dominate the drug-trade. A cursory glance at the list makes it evident that there is a profit still left to the retailer, in spite of many grumblings against cutting. The list is a useful one, and subscribers will obtain a copy on application to the well-known Micklegate firm.

THE PERSISTENCE OF CUTTERS in trying to obliterate traces of the source of their supply of protected articles is quite equalled by that of manufacturers who, for the good of all, fix minimum prices for their products. Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, have recently discovered another case in which a cutter damaged the original package in getting at the detective number, and covered the damage with his own address-label. Hence their caution in the C. & D. this week. In preventing this sort of thing chemists can assist by not permitting any case of the kind they observe to pass without notice.

THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., LTD., writing in regard to the case of alleged poisoning with eucalyptus oil at Derby, call attention to the fact that on every bottle of oil put up by them for retail plain directions are printed, and these order five drops of the oil to be taken on sugar. They have always avoided giving directions for the oil to be taken in water, as they believe this to be a bad method of administration. We take it the point of these remarks is that if platypus oil had been bought in Derby, and the

directions followed, there would have been no occasion for a coroner's inquest.

HAIR-PRODUCING CAPSULES.—Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, New Cross Road, London, S.E., have just introduced a popular line—the J. D. hair-producing capsules, which contain pure haemoglobin in an oil excipient. Thirty-six of the capsules (which are ovals) are packed in a dark-red coloured gelatin tube and enclosed in a crimson carton, the whole selling retail at 1s. 9d. net (face-value). The capsules are on the P.A.T.A. list, the net wholesale price being 14s. per dozen, and with each dozen Messrs. Denoual give four sample boxes, so that retailers may give away one of these samples (worth 6d.) to purchasers of three 1s. 9d. cartons. This is calculated (with the profit of 7d. per carton) to bring business, as the free samples are only obtainable from chemists. The firm inform us that they have made good advertising-arrangements, and they invite correspondence with chemists.

THE LATEST SHOW-CASE.—A very convenient, portable, and attractive show-case for the display of goods such as chemists deal in is made by Messrs. Millard Bros., Ltd., 123 Houndsditch, E. The chemist who orders one gets, packed securely in a strong wooden box, a nickel frame and two sets of glass shelving. The construction of the case is simplicity personified. First, there are three nickel-edged shelves for resting on the supports found in the interior of the frame. Then the top glass, with a flanged nickel edge, fits in tightly to the frame to keep out dust. Glass sides are then slipped down from the top, and the case is complete. There are two sizes, the smaller being 21 in. high, 15 in. wide, and 8 in. deep, and the other 24 in. by 18 in. by 15 in. The prices are 20s. and 30s. respectively. These cases are most suitable for counter-display, being an attraction in themselves.

"THREE SPIRES" PROPRIETARIES.—Suburban or country chemists in their periodical flights City-wards might take the opportunity to look in at the neat little showroom of Messrs. Wyleys, Ltd. (of Coventry), at Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. There Mr. J. W. Bennett, the genial resident representative, will show them many excellently finished proprietaries which should interest and instruct. Particularly for hand-made pastilles, compressed lozenges, chocolate-coated tablets, gelatin-coated pills, tropels, and so forth, are the well-known Coventry firm noted. A well-got-up malted food in decorated tins should sell easily at 1s., but, if not, the P.A.T.A. protected price leaves a margin of profit wider than ordinary. One of the latest proprietaries is a variation of the Blaud's pills idea. Chocolate-coated tropels of ferrous carbonate (5 gr. in each) are packed in gross bottles in attractive cartons with customer's own name printed on for three-dozen quantities. The price is 6s. per dozen cartons, and 1s. per carton could be obtained by retail without much difficulty if only for the novelty.

SANDOW'S CONCENTRATED EMBROCATION.—When Mr. Eugen Sandow, the well-known physical-culture specialist, first astounded a Westminster Aquarium audience by stepping upon the platform occupied by a strong man and doing all the feats which he challenged the world to do, he was a student of medicine. Slim in build as he appeared to be, it was quickly demonstrated that he had studied anatomy to good purpose, each muscle of his body seeming to have had thought concentrated upon it. This anatomical or medical consideration of the human body is the basis of Mr. Sandow's development system, and we mention it in a different aspect as it appears in his new Concentrated Embrocation. This takes the form of a thickish cream, and is put up in collapsible tubes, each tube being enclosed in a handsome carton, to retail at 2s. 9d. The embrocation is for affections of the muscles arising from accident, such as strains, or from constitutional disturbance, such as rheumatism and lumbago. As a pharmaceutical preparation the Concentrated Embrocation is elegant, and Mr. Sandow's name ensures that it will be in demand by the athletic world. Each carton of the preparation contains an illustrated pamphlet in which the methods of applying the embrocation to the body in different ailments is fully shown by photographs and printed directions. The article is put on the market by the Sandow Embrocation Co., Sandow Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

A West African Oilseed.

By JOHN R. JACKSON.

THE references on pages 354, 456, and 634 of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for August 19, September 9, and October 14, 1905, to a supposed new oilseed from West Africa remind me of an oilseed that first appeared at Liverpool in 1870 which was at the time considered most likely to become an important source of a valuable commercial oil. For some few years after the above date the seeds were seen from time to time in the Liverpool Market, but they do not

appear to have become a regular article of import. The seed to which I refer is that of *Telfairia occidentalis*, a climbing cucurbitaceous plant producing very large angular fruits, sometimes 2 feet long and 12 or 14 inches in diameter, with strong parallel ribs or wings. These fruits contain a large number of seeds, which are of a fleshy oleaginous nature and are covered with a fine reticulated network of vascular fibre. The characters of both fruit and seed are shown in the drawing; the seeds measure fully 1 inch across in the natural condition. These seeds are cooked and eaten by the natives and are described as being very palatable, and the oil expressed from them

FRUIT AND SEED OF
TELFALIA OCCIDENTALIS.

was reported at the time of their introduction as of a sweet, bland nature and quite suitable for use as a culinary oil. From the seeds received in Liverpool from West Tropical Africa in 1870 some plants were raised at Kew and flowered there in 1876.

This note, together with the illustration of fruit and seed, may serve to bring forward some information as to whether the oil has ever become an article of commerce.

With regard to water-melon seeds, to which the paragraphs that have inspired this note refer, it may be worth while saying that they are said to yield in India a clear, bland, pale yellow, limpid oil, which is used for burning in lamps and sometimes as an edible oil. The seeds themselves are used as a cooling medicine and are sold in the bazaars. Dymock says they are kept for use ready decorticated.

About Rubber.

THE "Times of Ceylon" publishes a very interesting interview with Mr. P. J. Burgess, the Straits Government rubber expert, who touched at Colombo recently on his way back to Malaya from Europe, where he conducted exhaustive inquiries regarding rubber. Mr. Burgess found the manufacturers in England very willing to supply him with information, and to show him the various processes of manufacture which the rubber undergoes in different industries. Mr. Burgess made a point of finding out how Eastern plantation rubber really compared with the Brazilian forest product, and he says it is quite evident that the plantation product is inferior to the Amazon rubber, the former being not so resilient nor of such recuperative power as Brazilian. Mr. Burgess is having sent out to Singapore special plant and machines for vulcanising and testing the rubber for strength, elasticity, and recuperative power, and the result of his experiments will be eagerly watched. Mr. Burgess states that the manufacturers confirm his opinion that the best way to ship rubber home is in the washed state. No users of rubber are against washed rubber, but the middlemen (the buyers at the auctions) are against it. At the auction sales the buyers take the rubber in mixed lots

as it is offered. They grade it as "hard fine," "extra fine," "fine," "coarse," etc., and make their profit on these graded parcels; the manufacturers never, or very rarely, buy at the auctions. The middlemen is against washed rubber, as this tends to do away with his grading, and he simply gets his commission. Mr. Burgess was present at the sales when the first washed rubber was put up. It was offered at the end of the sale, and as soon as it was announced there was a big shout from some of the buyers at the back, "We don't want washed rubber." The manufacturers, however, buy any rubber they can, as the shortage from Brazil has by no means been made up. The plantation rubber is not used where the very best grade rubber is required. For all rubber medical instruments, etc., children's teats, cycle and motor tyres, the manufacturers, says Mr. Burgess, only use fine hard Para, and will not touch plantation rubber.

A New Orchid.

By OSWALD H. SARGENT,
Webster Medallist of the Pharmaceutical Society of
Western Australia.

THE accompanying photograph represents a recently discovered species of *Pterostylis*. It is described under the name of *Pterostylis Sargentii* by Mr. C. R. P. Andrews, M.A., in the "Journal of the West Australian Natural History Society," No. 2 (May 1905). I first saw this orchid in July 1903, when I found a solitary specimen, which, unfortunately, was devoured by a mouse before I could properly examine it. Though I searched diligently, it was not until July 1904 that I saw another specimen. This time I succeeded in collecting about a score of specimens. On careful examination it was found that the plant was new to science, and Mr. Andrews undertook its description.

In general appearance the new orchid somewhat resembles *P. longifolia*, to which it is allied. It differs, however,



from this and all other known species of *Pterostylis* in several important respects. Its labellum is trilobed, and each lateral lobe bears an erect, rather thick, clavate appendage near its base. The appendages are large in comparison with the labellum. Their apices are connivent. The petals are also remarkable. They bear, near their inner edge, a fringe of white hairs, which form a kind of curtain across the entrance of the flower. The flower is deep green, the labellum and its appendages deep brown, in colour. I have only found this plant on ironstone. It seems to be a sporadic species, though I have found it growing rather thickly in one place. Solitary plants are the rule.

Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P.

By W. A. KNIGHT, Phar. Chem.

THIS official substitute for the famous antihectic mixture of Dr. Griffith is a favourite examination-prescription, a fact probably due to the variable products obtained by different operators. These variations, due to the instability of the precipitated ferrous hydroxy-carbonate, may be traced both to the drugs employed and to the manipulation. It is advisable to select myrrh which shows, when fractured, most whitish streaks (of gum), while the ferrous sulphate should be carefully freed from any adherent brown oxy-sulphate.

Prepared according to the official directions considerable trituration is required to form a uniform cream from the pasty mass of myrrh which persistently clings to the pestle. The longer the trituration, the more interaction occurs between the potassium carbonate and the acids of the myrrh, hence the conditions vary for the interaction of the carbonate and the ferrous sulphate, with a consequent variation in the precipitated basic carbonate.

A better plan is to powder the myrrh alone, rub to a cream with the water, and then add the carbonate (previously dissolved). A solution of the iron sulphate obtained by agitation or stirring is always more or less brown from atmospheric oxidation and it has been suggested that the crystals should be added directly to the myrrh emulsion in the bottle, without previous solution. By this method, however, the resulting precipitate is more granular and less easily diffused, while the shaking necessary causes much oxidation as the finely divided froth rapidly turns brownish-red.

To dissolve the iron sulphate it is a good plan to suspend it in a muslin or cambric bag about half an inch below the surface of the water in a measure, as shown in the figure. As the salt dissolves, the solution produced sinks to the bottom and is replaced by water. A continual current is thus set up and the crystals rapidly dissolve, while the solution is preserved from the action of the air by the layer of water above the crystals. This method of "automatic agitation" is extremely convenient for preparing stock dispensing-solutions. The iron solution should be gently mixed with the myrrh emulsion by moving the bottle slowly to and fro to avoid frothing and consequent oxidation.

Prepared as above, a light-bluish mixture is obtained which only slowly assumes a dark-green colour. There seems, however, no reason why the equivalent quantity of tincture of myrrh should not be used, thus avoiding the tedious work of emulsifying the myrrh by trituration, and the following formula is suggested as giving a uniform product, easily and quickly made :

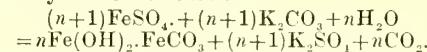
Ferri sulphatis	...	...	...	gr. xxv.
Potassii carbonatis	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Olei myristicae	...	...	...	mv.
Tr. myrrae	...	...	...	3vss.
Syrupi	...	...	...	mlxxx.
Mucilaginis acaciae	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. rosæ ad	...	...	...	5x.

Dissolve the carbonate in 2 oz. rose-water in a 10-oz. bottle, add the mucilage, and shake to cover the inside of the bottle entirely; then add the mixed oil and tincture in small portions, shaking very gently after each addition (violent shaking tends to throw out the resin in aggregated nodules); add rose-water up to 7 oz., and with this mix the solution of iron sulphate and the syrup.

The sugar of the official formula, probably added in the first place to facilitate comminution of the myrrh, is a useful ingredient, as, like most bodies containing several hydroxyl groups, it retards oxidation of ferrous salts.

It is perhaps worth pointing out that although the precipitate is usually spoken of as ferrous carbonate, its constitution has not been determined, but as some carbon

dioxide is set free when the sulphate and carbonate react, the precipitate must be basic—i.e., $n\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\cdot\text{FeCO}_3$ —and the equation may be written thus :



The only "normal" carbonates precipitated under ordinary conditions are those of silver, barium, strontium, and calcium.

Linimentum Potassii Jodidi cum Sapone.

By JAMES HADDOCK, Phar. Chem.

KNOWING, as we all do, that this preparation still at times troubles "the minds of men," it seems to me that no apology is needed for resuscitating the subject, though at first sight it may smack of the historic "flagellation of the deceased equine."

Apart altogether from question of methods of manipulation, individual skill, or accuracy, it has, now and again, struck me that there is a something else connected with the subject, and after a considerable mental "sorting over" of the problem, and many experiments in connection therewith, I came to the conclusion that the curd soap is at the bottom of the difficulty.

Turning to the Pharmacopœia we find sapo animalis to contain an "about" percentage of water. I do not like that "about." It may, of course, mean no difference to the finished liniment. On the other hand it may. Again, it is "prepared" from "a" purified animal fat. This seems to be the exact origin of the various difficulties that have occurred to an endless number of manipulators. No specific animal fat is indicated, and just as animal fats vary in their physical or mechanical properties, so do curd soaps prepared therefrom vary in like manner, and, as a natural consequence, so does the liniment vary.

Having got thus far, the obvious way out of the difficulty seemed to be the official recognition of a curd soap manufactured from one definite animal fat, together with a definite method of manufacture. For I have noticed that there is no end to the varying results to be obtained by seemingly slight variations in methods of procedure.

After sundry experiments on these lines I was still not satisfied with the results, but I was convinced that the better way out would be to discard animal-fat soaps altogether, and begin on other lines. The outcome, after another series of experiments that I need not enter on, was that the appended formula and working-process appeared to give the most satisfactory and definite results :

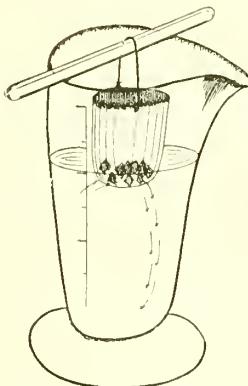
Cocoanut oil	...	...	...	16 parts by weight
Caustic potash	...	...	5 "	"
Water	...	...	20 "	"
Glycerin	...	...	16 "	"
Iodide of potassium	...	...	4 "	"
Water	...	...	4 "	"

Finished product to weigh 40 parts.

Process.—In a tared dish, large enough to allow for frothing, dissolve the caustic potash in the first portion of water, on a sand-bath. Into this solution strain the cocoanut oil, previously melted, apply heat until saponification is completed, add the glycerin, and evaporate until almost reduced to the required weight. Dissolve the iodide in the remainder of the water, add to the contents of the dish, and continue evaporation to the required weight. Strain into a container and allow to cool.

The process occupies no longer time than the official method, and may be carried out, without inconvenience, at the dispensing-counter if necessary.

The resulting product does not vary in appearance, and, while keeping indefinitely, readily softens at ordinary skin-temperature, yielding a liniment having just the necessary "grip" or "pull" for gentle massage. It is of a pale amber colour and translucent. If it be absolutely necessary to have a creamy product, the preparation may readily be rubbed down on a slab, or in a mortar, to an elegant-looking article; but I do not recommend the "creamed" product for stock-purposes. I should prefer stocking the liniment just as finished, and, if necessary, rubbing it down, as required, for dispensing-purposes.



Practical Notes and Formulae.

IRON AND COD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES.

THE practice of mixing oil with Blaud's pill-mass was patented many years ago by a Scotch pharmacist, and vaselin is used as a protective from oxidation in the manufacture of Blaud's pill capsules. Dr. P. N. Randall, Bromley, calls attention in the "British Medical Journal" to a recommendation of Dr. Meissner, Berlin, to mix cod-liver oil with the iron mass. Dr. Randall has had flexible capsules made by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys containing $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of cod-liver oil and 2 gr. each of ferrous sulphate and sodium carbonate. Meissner records excellent results from such capsules in the treatment of anaemia.

JELLY FOR DIARRHOEA.

A preparation of gelatin, for use in diarrhoea, and as a stomachic, is thus made, according to the "Pharm. Zeitung":

Gelatin	...	...	10 parts
Water	...	...	80 parts
Citric acid	...	...	1 part
Syrup of orange-peel	...	...	100 parts

Dissolve the gelatin in the water, filter, and add the acid and syrup.

Another formula is :

Gelatin	...	...	20 parts
Water	...	...	180 parts
Citric acid	...	...	20 parts

BINIODIDE-OF-MERCURY INJECTIONS.

1. Aqueous Solution.

Mercuric iodide	...	...	0.10 gram
Sodium iodido (dry)	...	...	0.10 gram
Distilled water, sterilised or normal serum solution to make 10 c.c.	...	...

1 e.e. contains 0.01 gram of biniodide, equal to 0.0044 gram of mercury. The medium daily dose of biniodido is from 0.02 to 0.025 gram.

2. Oily Solution.

(a) Panras' Formula.

Mercuric iodide	...	...	0.04 gram
Purified and sterilised oil to make 10 c.c.	...	...

1 e.e. contains 0.004 gram of biniodide, corresponding to 0.00176 gram of mercury.

(b) Lafay's Centesimal Solution.

Mercuric iodide	...	...	0.10 gram
Nut oil, purified and sterilised, to make	...	...	10 c.c.

Dissolve in a water-bath.

1 e.e. contains 0.01 gram of biniodide, corresponding to 0.004 gram of mercury.

(c) Lafay's Strong Solution.

Mercuric iodide	...	...	0.15 gram
Nut oil, pure and sterilised	...	...	3 c.c.

1 e.e. equals 0.015 gram of biniodide, corresponding to 0.0066 gram of mercury (four times the strength of Panras' solution).

—Union Pharm.

The following are some of the formulae adopted by the Antwerp Society of Pharmacy for use by the members :

MENTHOLATED OIL.

Menthol	...	...	2 grams
Almond oil	...	...	98 grams

UNNA'S POMADE.

Cacao butter	20 grams
Almond oil (in summer)	40 grams
(in winter)	60 grams

Otto of rose	2 drops
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UNNA'S COMPOUND POMADE.

Precipitated sulphur	4 grams
Resorcin	2 grams

Simple pomade	100 grams
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MERCURIC OXIDE (YELLOW) OINTMENT.

Yellow oxide of mercury, finely powdered	0.3 gram
Distilled water	1 gram

Anhydrous lanoline	1 gram
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White vaseline	8 grams
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Keep from light.

NAPOLEON'S PECTORAL PILLS.

(Used by Napoleon I. for Asthma.)

Pulv. ipecacuanhae	5ss.
Pulv. scilla	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. ammoniaci	...	...	3ij.
Mucilag. acaciae	...	...	q.s.

Fiat massa et divide in pil. xxiv.

Two pills to be taken at night and one in the morning.

CULINARY ESSENCE OF LEMON.

Ol. limonis opt.	...	...	3j.
Tr. croci	...	...	5j.
Spt. vini rect. ad	...	...	5v.

M.

BROWN-LEATHER DRESSINGS.

THE following formulae are given in the "Mineral-water Trade Review":

Waterproof Wax Polish.

White paraffin wax.	...	...
Spermaceti or carnauba wax.	...	...
Paraffin oil.	...	...

Dissolve the paraffin wax in twice its weight of paraffin oil by gently heating on a water-bath; then add spermaceti or carnauba wax equal to a quarter the weight of the mass, stir well, and pour into flat tin boxes.

Tan Polishing-cream.

1.

Water	...	...	...	5 gals.
Rosin spirit	...	...	...	5 gals.
Sperm oil	...	...	...	2 pints
Carnauba wax	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Paraffin wax	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Brown Windsor soap	...	...	...	2½ lbs.
Phosphine substitute	...	...	...	1½ lbs.

Cut up the soap, and dissolve by boiling in the water with the phosphine substitute. Melt the wax in a separate vessel, add the oil, stir, remove the vessel from the fire, and add the rosin spirit; then mix in the soap solution, and stir in an agitator until the mixture is cold.

2.

Beeswax	...	...	...	1 lb.
Curd soap	...	...	...	1 lb.
Turpentine	...	...	...	2½ lbs.
Water	...	...	...	2 pints
Bismarck brown	...	...	...	½ oz.

Prepare in a similar manner to No. 1 Cream. Care must be taken to distribute the Bismarck brown evenly throughout the cream. The creams are used with a sponge and polished by rubbing with a piece of flannel.

TWO GOOD SELLERS.

Soda Carb. (119/93) sends us two good formulae for a mixture and pill suited for putting up as proprietary articles. Our correspondent, not now in business, found the elixir and pills much in favour with the public. The mixture, which may be called

INDIAN ELIXIR

or some such fancy title, is used as a tonic.

Ol. rosmarin.	...	...	...	5j.
Rad. rhei	...	...	...	3ij.
Cort. cinchon.	...	...	...	5xij.
Rad. zingib.	...	...	...	3vj.
Sem. cardam. decort.	...	...	...	3vij.
Cort. cassiae	...	...	...	5vj.
S. V. R.	...	...	...	Cong. ss.
Aq. bullientis	...	...	...	Cong. ss.
Cocci cacti	...	...	...	q.s.

Misce sec. artem.

Dose: 5j. to 5ij. in water, twice a day.

The pills which go with the mixture are thus made :

Aloes soot, opt.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. myrrh.	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. guaiaci	...	...	...	5vj.
Pulv. rad. rhei	...	...	...	5ij.
Potass. bitart.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. rad. zingib.	...	...	...	5ij.
Sapo. east.	...	...	...	5vj.
Ol. caryoph.	...	...	...	5ss.

Divide in pil. gr. iij.

Dose: Two pills at bedtime every other night.

Consular Counsel:

In respect to buying and selling goods abroad.

BRAZIL.

AN Austro-Hungarian report on the trade in Brazil from Rio de Janeiro in 1904 states that a large proportion of the demand for mineral waters is covered by the local waters, such as caxambu, superaris, and others. Of the foreign brands those especially marketable are Apollinaris and Vichy. The national industry in perfumery, soaps, etc., already covers a large part of the demand, although only inferior goods are produced. The necessary raw materials for soap manufacture, talc, coconut oil, glycerin, drugs, colours, &c., are obtained from England, Germany, France, and the United States. Finished goods, for which extremely high duties have to be paid, come from France, Germany, and England. There are no important chemical works, but there is a large number of soap, candle, and perfumery factories which supply the demand in ordinary goods. Three works in Pernambuco produce castor oil, and one cottonseed oil.

SPAIN.

"Higher prices and a half-crop" tersely expresses the condition of the Malaga olive-oil market, according to a report of the American Consul at Malaga. The yield of olives from the orchards of Andalusia (that section of Southern Spain embracing the provinces of Cordoba, Jaen, Seville, Granada, and Malaga) has been less for the present vintage than for any of the last four years. Usually the olive-crop of Andalusia is sufficient for the pressing of about 30,000,000 arrobas (127,789,000 gals.) of oil. While accurate figures are difficult to obtain, 15,000,000 arrobas (63,945,000 gals.) would probably be a fair estimate of the present crop. The olive-yield of Italy, which is closely watched by Malaga exporters, is reported to be smaller than that of Southern Spain.

BAGHDAD.

Major Newmarch, H.M. Consul-General at Baghdad, in his annual report on trade for 1904, states that the crop of galls both up-country and in Kurdistan was a bad one, and the amount exported was not a third of the export in 1903. The demand for galls for tanning-purposes (especially white) at Hamadan and in Persia was very great, and nearly a quarter of the produce was sent from Baghdad and Mosul to Hamadan, Sawukbulook, and Tabriz. Consequently towards the end of the season, when the amount of the crop was actually ascertained, prices improved considerably, and a remarkable shortage in stock took place both in Persia and in Europe.

The opium-market was somewhat easier, and there being little demand in Europe, about 30 per cent. less was shipped to Europe than in 1903. But as regards the trade with China this was the best year known for some time. About 900 cases were shipped to Hong-Kong and a few to Singapore and Egypt.

The export of tragacanth shows a decrease of about 5 per cent. compared with the export of 1903, while the export of gum in bags was about the same as in 1903. This is probably because there was a better demand for low classes of gum during 1904.

Ice and soda-water machines are much required during the summer in Persia, and a simple ice-machine capable of producing 50 or 60 lbs. of ice per day (without a steam engine) would probably find numerous purchasers. Similarly, a soda-water machine capable of filling thirty or forty bottles in an hour or two would probably also find a ready sale. The aerated water now obtainable from the local manufacturer is sold at 1s. per dozen. Fly-papers would probably find a ready sale at almost all times of the year.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It is very important for foreign trade-marks on imported articles to be promptly registered in the Argentine Republic, as cases have occurred where the trade-mark of a well-known firm has been adopted and registered by an unscrupulous person and the real owner prosecuted for using it; the latter may even be cast in damages. The use of a

showy and distinctive mark, combined with lavish advertising, will do more than mere quality alone to ensure a large sale in this country. It is also important to note, says our Consul at Buenos Ayres, that a contract signed in the United Kingdom cannot be enforced in Argentina unless it has been *visé* at an Argentine Consulate in the United Kingdom.

PATRAS.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Patras in a recent report states that there is a large demand for sulphate of copper for agricultural purposes, purchases of which are at present made in the United States. Medicinal preparations are supplied by Germany, Great Britain, and France. Quinine comes exclusively from Germany. There is a large demand for quinine preparations owing to the malaria which exists in the whole of the district. In essential oils of all kinds Great Britain rules the market, British travellers making regular journeys not only to Patras, but also to the outlying districts. Perfumes of finer quality are of Paris make, but there is not a large demand. Cheaper sorts, such as Eau de Cologne, etc., are manufactured in Patras, and, although the quality leaves much to be desired, they enter into strong competition with foreign goods owing to the low price. Toilet-soaps are imported from Germany and France. Austrian soaps have lost the market owing to high prices. Great Britain is beginning to obtain a large business in well-known brands of household soaps; ordinary common washing soap is not imported, being manufactured in the country and exported in small quantities. Colours are imported from Germany (50 per cent.) and Great Britain (30 per cent.) Only second-class qualities are in demand. Great Britain rules the market in linseed oil, delivering 90 per cent. of the imports, while the remainder comes from Holland.

MARSEILLES.

"I shall be happy to answer any commercial inquiries if made to me by British subjects anxious to develop their trade, or to find a new opening in the Consular district of Marseilles." This is how Mr. Consul-General Gurney commences his report. He significantly adds: "Consular officers, who by the cultivation of friendly relations with local business men are able to obtain information of value, are exposed to the closing of their sources of supply and to damaging the interests of British trade by the publication of facts which, too often neglected by our own people, are seized upon by foreign competitors." Further, it is interesting to learn that certain Foreign Offices buy and supply these reports to their own Consular officers, and more than one foreign Consul awaits the publication of the British Consular report before compiling his own. The trade of Marseilles suffered considerably in 1904 owing to strikes, and in the staple industries—soap, candles, and oils—the output has been kept under owing to the continued fall in the price of raw material, which makes buyers shy of taking large stocks. The British and Canadian demand for soaps is considerably below the figure of previous years. Outside the soap-boilers and oil-millers, three leading manufacturers of vegetable butter have increased their output, but, meeting with strong competition in the British market from British manufacturers, are endeavouring to enlarge local French demand for the article. The quantity of palm oil imported in 1904 was 1,822 tons less than in 1903 (16,487 tons as against 18,309 tons), and of glycerin only 20 tons were imported. Exports reached a total of 6,211 tons, sent principally to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. It is to be noted that while the exports to Germany have diminished, those to the United Kingdom have increased. This is due, first, to the increase in home production in Germany, and, secondly, to the fact that the Transvaal now imports from the United Kingdom its supplies of glycerin, which formerly came from Germany.

"THE HERBALIST."—A well-informed article with this title appeared in a recent issue of the "Daily News," showing the decline of the employment of simple herbs and herbal remedies as medicines in London. Among other items of interesting information it is pointed out as curious that Messrs. Potter & Clarke, herbalists to the Corporation of London, who supply the aromatic herbs that are strewn in the Guildhall and the Old Bailey on great occasions as the traditional precaution against fever, have their premises in Artillery Lane, almost on the site of Nicholas Culpeper's garden.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 4.

THE New Year opens with a cheerful and optimistic feeling in business circles, and with the turn of the year and the General Election out of the way, a general revival in trade is looked for. During the week under review the markets have been slowly recovering from the holidays and the annual stocktaking which followed them. There are not many alterations to report, but those we have to record are mostly in the direction of firmer prices. Trade in crude drugs will not be fully resumed until the auctions this day fortnight. Among chemicals, ammonia sulphate, copper sulphate, and soda nitrate are all tending higher. Quinine is perhaps a shade firmer on smaller bark shipments and good deliveries. Quicksilver is cheaper in second-hands, and opium continues flat. Menthol has improved about 3d. per lb., and shellac is dearer. In essential oils several minor changes have occurred. English distillers have raised their list prices for coriander, dill, and sandalwood oils. Lemon is firmer in Sicily. Among fixed oils, linseed, rape, and cotton-seed are all dearer; castor is firmer, and cod-liver oil is nominal at the moment. Turpentine is lower. The following table gives the principal fluctuations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antim. crocus	Ammonia sulphate	Quicksilver (sec. hands)	Pepper
Coriander oil	Castor oil		Petroleum
Dill oil	Copper sulphate		Turpentine
Leptandrin	Ginger		
Linseed oil	Lemon oil		
Lupulin	Menthol		
Rape oil	Quinine		
Sandalwood oil	(sec. hands)		
Shellac			
Soda nitrate			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, January 3:—The opium-market is firmer owing to a hard frost. There are buyers at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., but sellers are few.

HAMBURG, January 4, 2.15 P.M.:—Refined camphor has advanced to 800m. per 100 kilos., and is firmer. Japanese wax is stiffening and menthol is steady.

NEW YORK, January 4, 3.30 P.M.:—Business is quiet. Druggists' opium is weak and has dropped to \$3 for case lots. Re-sublimed iodine is now lower, \$2.70 per lb. being quoted. Menthol is slow of sale at \$2.30 per lb., which represents a drop of 5c. on last week's prices. Norwegian cod-liver oil is also lower at \$24.00 per barrel. Wahoo-bark of root is strong at 60c. per lb. Refined camphor is firmer at 88c. per lb. in barrels, and Rio ipecac. is scarce at \$1.75 per lb.

Arrivals.

Among the more important arrivals of drugs and chemicals at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 28, 1905, to January 3, 1906, are the following: Acetic acid, (@ Fredrikstad) 195 cbsys., (@ Stettin) 25 cbsys.; antimony (@ Marseilles), 225 cs.; arrowroot, (@ Barbados) 139 pkgs., (@ St. Vincent) 492 pkgs.; camphor, (@ Havre) 48 cs., (@ Marseilles) 25 cs.; caraway oil (@ Amsterdam), 4 cs.; castor oil (@ Genoa), 30; carbide of calcium (@ Fredrikstad), 683 dms.; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 15; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 961 sks.; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 4 pkgs.; cod-liver oil, (@

Aalesund) 45 brls., (@ Christiania) 20½ brls.; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles), 66; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam), 50 cs.; essential oils, (@ Havre) 30 cs., (@ Messina) 21 cs. 66 pkgs., (@ Catania) 7 cs., (@ New York) 30 cs.; galla (@ Smyrna), 30; gentian (@ Marseilles), 17; powder 5 bgs.; geranium oil (@ Marseilles), 8 cs., gum thus (@ New York), 500 brls.; gum, unenumerated, (@ Bussorah) 400 bgs., (@ Bushire) 203; honey, (@ Jamaican) 4 cks., (@ Chile) 175; iodine (@ Chile), 352 brls.; jaborandi (@ Para), 19 brls.; kola (@ Jamaica), 2; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 40 pps.; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 147 hds. 24 cks., (@ Kingston); lime oil (@ Dominica), 7 cs.; liquorice (@ Batoum), 252 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 5; menthol, (@ Havre) 40, (@ Marseilles) 28 cs. and 20 in tr.; opium, (@ Smyrna) 13 cs., (@ Bushire) 18 cs.; peppermint oil (@ Marseilles), 10 cs.; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sarsaparilla (@ Kingston), 5 bls.; seedlac (@ Mafras), 10; strophanthus (@ Natal), 75 bgs.; sulphur (@ Catania), 359 bgs.; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 106, (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Messina) 15, (@ Bordeaux) 57; tonka beans (@ Havre), 4 cs.; turpentine (@ Riga), 22 cks.; tragacanth (@ Persia), 489; vanilla (*via* Marseilles), 16 cs.; wax, bees', (@ W. C. Africa) 6 pkgs., (@ Pombay) 36 cs., (@ Jamaica) 5, (@ Marseilles) 8 bgs.; winelecs (@ Marsala), 909; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 66 cks.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, January 2.

Business is at a standstill at the moment, partly owing to the holidays and to the severe frost, which has put a sudden stop to the inland navigation. There are very few changes to be reported in our drug-market since last week.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is quiet to-day, with sellers at 775m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

ERGOT OF RYE is steady at 400m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is firm at 480m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet at 18m. per kilo. on the spot.

JAPANESE WAX, on the spot, is quoted 105m., and for forward delivery 103m., per 100 kilos.

CASTOR OIL is very firm and advancing; first pressing in barrels on the spot is 52½m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is unchanged at 80m. per barrel for non-congealing oil.

CHINESE WOOD OIL is firm at 63m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE OIL is also firm at 12m. per kilo.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—H.G.H. is quoted at 15½m. per lb., and Japanese dementholised is quiet at 9½m. per kilo.

TURPENTINE OIL is firm at 96m. per 100 kilos.

American Drug-market.

New York, December 26.

Business is quiet, as usual, at this season of the year, most firms making preparations for stocktaking. The drug-market has been tame and uninteresting.

OILUM is still in poor demand, and cable advices have not stiffened the market to any degree. Case lots are offered at \$3.10, but less would buy.

QUININE is in somewhat better inquiry, but sales are small, and the market quiet at 18c. to 18½c. for Java and 18½c. for German.

ERGOR is quiet but very firm, with 45c. to 50c. asked for both Russian and Spanish.

JAPAN WAX is selling at 13c.

MENTHOL is dull, and while \$2.40 is asked, less will buy.

BALSAM COPAIBA is dull, with small demand. Central American is offered at 29c., and Para at 37c. Arrivals of both are small.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT remains firm at \$2.40 for bulk oil. H.G.H. is quoted at \$3.10.

OIL OF CITRONELLA is easier, and 34c. will buy in bulk.

SAFASAFILLA.—Mexican is easy at 10c.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is easier, and offering at \$1.30.

CURACAO ALOES.—A recent arrival has not affected the market, which remains firm at 64c. to 6½c.

CAMPHOR is firm at 85c. in barrels.

ACETANILIDE is quoted at from 9½d. to 10d. per lb.

ACID, CITRIC.—English is quoted 1s. 2½d., and foreign 1s. 2½d. per lb.

ALMONDS.—The Sicilian market, in sympathy with Bari, kept strong throughout the whole of December, and "futures" have begun to attract attention. Fears are entertained that a premature blossoming of the trees may take place owing to the unusually mild weather. Sweet are quoted 54s., bitter 68s. 3d., current Avola 69s., and choice ditto 96s. per cwt. cf 50½ kilos., f.o.b., prompt shipment.

ALOES.—The exports from Cape Colony during October 1905 amounted to 55,052 lb. (365t.) against 30,545 lb. during September 1905. During the quarter ending September 1905 the exports have been 173,195 lb. Curaçao has been

in fair demand, and fine liver is exceedingly scarce : the late arrivals appear to be of poor quality.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus is firm at 63*l.* to 64*l.* for prompt and 62*l.* for February-March. Ore is unchanged at from 16*l.* to 17*l.*, and Japanese crude for shipment has advanced 40*s.*, to 38*l.*, c.i.f., at which near at hand has been sold. The price of antim. crocus has been advanced to 48*s.*, and powder to 51*s.* per cwt.

AEGOL.—The exports from Cape Colony during October 1905 amounted to 22,373 lb. (230*l.*), there being no exports in the previous month.

ATROPOINE.—Makers' prices for pure crystals range from 15*s.* 8*d.* to 16*s.* 8*d.* per oz., B.P. sulphate at from 13*s.* 1*d.* to 14*s.*, and P.J. II sulphate 12*s.* 11*d.* to 13*s.* 10*d.* per oz., according to quantity.

BENZOLS.—A German benzol syndicate was formed recently at Bochum. The previously existing West German and Silesian benzol-selling association is merged in the new syndicate, which undertakes the sale of the by-products obtained from the production of coke.

BLEACHING-POWDER is firm, and in good demand at from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, spot.

BORAX remains firm, and an advance would not be surprising. The Convention prices are 13*s.* for crystals and 14*s.* for powder.

BROMIDES remain unsettled, and a decline would not be surprising. It was thought a change might have been announced on January 1, but so far this has not come about.

BUCHU.—The exports from Cape Colony during the quarter ending September 30, 1905, amounted to 20,403 lb., valued at 37*l.*

CAFFEINE.—B.P. citrate is quoted at from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* per lb., and pure crystals B.P. at from 9*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 9*d.*, according to quantity.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese tablets are firm at from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb., business having been done at the lower figure.

CHAMOMILES are in good inquiry, but not much is offered.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Nederlandsche Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows :

December.

	Amst. lb.		Amst. lb.
1905	858,000	1898	1,018,000
1904	1,280,000	1897	731,000
1903	1,300,000	1896	890,000
1902	1,318,000	1895	634,000
1901	1,500,000	1894	531,000
1900	1,100,000	1893	391,000
1899	626,000		

Total Shipments January to December.

	Amst. lb.		Amst. lb.
1905	15,399,000	1898	11,150,000
1904	14,450,000	1897	8,437,000
1903	13,725,000	1896	10,079,000
1902	13,346,000	1895	8,827,700
1901	12,799,000	1894	8,917,700
1900	10,780,000	1893	7,342,000
1899	11,409,800		

At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on January 11, 13,194 packages will be offered, weighing 1,227,558 kilos. and containing 62,640 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing-bark contains an average of 5.49 per cent. of quinino sulphate. The auctions will also include 10 cases cinchona alkaloids, weighing about 500 kilos., of which 147 kilos. are quinine sulphate. With regard to the possibility of an export-tax on Java cinchona, which has been mooted in several quarters, it now appears from the report of the Java Budget, which has just been issued, that cinchona has not been selected for an export-duty. The report states that objections were made against an increase of export-duties generally, and the question was asked why the Minister had selected sugar and tobacco out of the various articles, and not, for instance, cinchona, tea, and petroleum.

CLOVES closed quiet last week with small spot sales of Zanzibar at 6*7*₆*d.*, January-March delivery at 6*3*₄*d.* to 6*5*₆*d.*, and March-May at 6*8*₆*d.* On Wednesday and to-day, however, the market was much more active, some three thousand bales Zanzibar selling at firmer rates including January-

March 6*2*₆*d.* to 6*5*₆*d.*, March-May 6*3*₆*d.* to 6*7*₆*d.*, and June-August 6*2*₆*d.* to 6*6*₆*d.*

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held on January 9 will consist of 95 tons van Houten's, 10 tons de Jong, and 10 tons Mignon.

COPPER SULPHATE.—A further advance of 5*s.* per ton has taken place in the price of ordinary brands, which are now quoted 24*l.* 5*s.* Anchor brand is unchanged at 25*l.* 10*s.* for prompt and to February, 26*l.* for March-April; Liverpool brands are quoted at from 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 25*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

ERGOT is unaltered. Holders on the spot ask 2*s.* 2*d.* for old Spanish and 1*s.* 11*d.* for Russian, and for shipment the high figure of 2*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., is quoted for new Spanish, and prices of Russian vary from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*1*₂*d.*, c.i.f., according to holder.

ETONYMIN.—The makers now quote 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb., less 5 per cent., for B.P. and 16*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net for green, these prices showing an advance.

GINGER.—Cochin is much firmer, and a larger quantity has changed hands including fair washed Cochin at from 23*s.* to 26*s.* and Calicut at 25*s.* per cwt., there being further buyers at the outside figures. Japan ginger has been sold on the spot at 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica, fine quality of which is scarce, has been in good demand from second hands.

IODIDES.—More confidence has been shown since the reduction took place, and makers report a larger demand for prompt delivery at the Convention prices, potassium being quoted at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb., less 5 per cent., and resublimed iodine at 10*s.* net. Last week there were second-hand sellers of potassium at 8*s.* 4*1*₂*d.*, but subsequently most of these cheap lots were readily taken up, and there is practically nothing to be had below makers' prices. Very few, if any, forward contracts are being booked by makers, as no "protection" is now given.

The imports of iodine into London from December 1 to 27 amounted in value to 5,950*l.*, of which 4,845*l.* came from Germany and 1,105*l.* from Japan. The imports of potassium iodide amounted to 650*l.*, all from Japan; and of iodoform 51*l.* worth was obtained from Germany.

LEAD NITRATE is 6*d.* dearer since we last quoted, spot holders asking 27*l.* per ton.

LEPTANDRIN has advanced to 15*s.* per lb. net from the makers.

LUPULIN.—Makers have advanced the price to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net.

MENTHOL is dearer with spot sales of Kobayashi at from 8*s.* 1*1*₂*d.* to 8*s.* 4*1*₂*d.* per lb. The activity is said to be due to the fact that several American orders are on the market.

OIL, CASTOR, is firmer. Hull make for prompt and to June delivery being quoted at 26*l.* 5*s.* per ton for firsts, and 24*l.* 5*s.* for seconds, barrels included, delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Business has not yet opened up, and agents' prices are nominal at from 79*s.* to 80*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., for finest Norwegian oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 30 that the market is unaltered and very dull. Offers of less than 75*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, have proved impracticable. No arrivals of new oil have yet taken place. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 14,715 barrels, against 7,547 barrels at the same time of 1904.

OIL, CORIANDER.—The scarcity of oil-yielding seed keeps the price extremely high, English being listed at 3*s.* 3*d.* per oz.

OIL, DILL.—The English distillers have advanced their list-price to 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for oil distilled from foreign seed, and for B.P. quality distilled from English seed the price is 13*s.*

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—B.P. oils are firm at from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Recently some quantity changed hands at 1*s.* 2*1*₂*d.*, but most holders now quote 1*s.* 3*d.*

OIL, OLIVE.—Reports concerning the pending Italian crop continue favourable, especially with regard to quality. The quantity may be smaller than expected, as producers complain of the olives not being rich in oil. The crop is late : in Calabria harvesting has hardly begun, and new oil is still

scarce and eagerly asked for by buyers in Northern Italy. In Sicily, however, new arrivals are in full swing, and prices show a hardening tendency.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—The distillers have now advanced their price-list to 11s. 9d. per lb. for pure English drawn from East Indian wood.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed, rape, and cotton-seed are all dearer since the holidays. Linseed closes at 21s. 3d. for barrels and 21s. 1½d. for pipes on the spot. Rape has advanced to 25s. 9d. for refined and 25s. for ordinary brown on the spot, and for Cotton-seed to-day's prices range from 18s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. for refined, according to make and package, and 16s. 9d. for crude on the spot. Cochin and Ceylon coconut is unchanged at 34s. and 28s. 6d. per cwt. respectively. Turpentine has declined about 1s. on the week, American closing at 47s. 6d. per cwt. Petroleum oil is unaltered but steady at 7½d. to 8½d. per gallon for American water-white, 6½d. to 6¾d. for ordinary, 5½d. to 6½d. for Russian, and 6½d. for Roumanian.

OILS, SICILIAN.—Lemon is firmer, according to Messina letter advices, and 2s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for new crop. It is also stated that distillers of essential oils in Sicily are inclined to hold off the market, anticipating rather better prices this year, particularly in regard to bergamot and sweet orange, which are quoted at 9s. 4d. and 8s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., respectively.

OPIUM.—The London market is quiet but steady, with a few sales of Persian at from 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. for low-testing qualities. A few sales of Turkey manufacturing-qualities have also been made.

SMYRNA, December 22.—The sales this week amount to 30 cases manufacturing material for the English markets. We quote: Common qualities, mixed, 7s. 5d. to 7s. 11d. per lb., f.o.b.; manufacturing material, selected, 7s. 11d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; rich manufacturing Yerlis as to quality, 8s. 1d. to 9s. 1d. per lb. We have had extremely cold weather this week, with several degrees of frost all over the interior. Sellers are more reserved, awaiting news from their interior clients respecting the opium plantations. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,387 cases, against 4,092 cases at same period last year.

PEPPER.—Black Singapore closed lower last week, with sales of 75 tons for arrival, January-March and March-May at 5½d., landed terms, and 4½d. to 4¾d. c.i.f., but after the holiday prices were steadier on the news of small shipments from Singapore, there being buyers of January-March shipment at 5½d., landed terms. Spot has been sold at 5½d. for fair. White is lower on the spot at 7½d. to 7½d. for fair, and for January-March 7½d., c.i.f., has been paid, but on Wednesday prices were firmer for arrival, this position selling at 7½d., landed terms.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers quote 7l. 5s. per bottle, but in second hands from 7l. 1s. to 7l. 2s. 6d. is quoted.

QUININE.—A steadier feeling has prevailed in the second-hand quinine market, probably induced by the smaller bark shipments for December and the good deliveries of quinine from warehouses during the month. Little actual business has transpired, however, there being buyers of good German brands of sulphate from second hands at 8½d., and sellers at 8½d. per oz., and small sales of 1902 import are reported at this figure; 8½d. to 9d. is asked for new make. The result of the extremely large bark-sale to be held at Amsterdam next week will be awaited with keener interest than usual.

SANTONIN.—Although the present price is high, there is a possibility of a further advance.

SHELLAC.—An advance of Rs. 3 has taken place in the Calcutta price of TN Orange, consequently the spot market here is firmer and a fair business has been done. For short prompt, fair to good TN Orange has been sold at from 18s. to 18½s. 6d. per cwt., and for buttons full prices have been paid. The delivery market is also firmer, TN for March and May having sold at 18½s., but in the absence of sellers business is difficult to effect.

SODA NITRATE has advanced 1½d. per cwt., ordinary offering on the spot at 10s. 9d., and refined at 11s. 3d. per cwt.

STRYCHNINE.—The following are the present bulk prices of English and German makers: Hydrochlor. B.P. 1s. 8d., pure crystals B.P. 1s. 9d., pure precip. 1s. 8½d., and sulphate

1s. 8d. per oz.; 250-oz. lots are subject to a reduction of 2d. per oz.

SUGAR OF LEAD is again dearer, owing to the continued advance in lead; 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. is now quoted for white on the spot, according to quantity.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Fine white B.P. powdered is firmer at from 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity.

SULPHUR.—A monthly review of the sulphur market states that the exports from Sicily during November fell to 24,531 tons, against 37,650 tons in the preceding year, and the total exports from January to November 1905 was only 415,547 tons, against 447,604 tons in 1904, and the stocks at the end of November had increased to 452,609 tons, against 382,615 tons. In view of the non-renewal of the Anglo-Sicilian contract old stocks still existing in the interior of the island are being hurried to the coast, and great activity is displayed at all the mines owing to the high prices prevailing. This feverish exertion will, of course, cease on expiration of the contract with the A.S. News from Rome regarding the promised provisions in aid of the sulphur industry is still lacking. Consumers abroad will do well to bear in mind that certain steps will eventually be taken to reduce production and to keep up prices. Whether such artificial means will prove a remedy against the lessened consumption of sulphur and keep in check the increasing consumption of pyrites is doubted. The market is weaker, but may strengthen with the new year. In London, flowers are quoted 6l. 5s., and Roll 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

Drugs and Chemicals in 1905.

Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a concise review of the drug and chemical trade last year (contributed to the "Chamber of Commerce Journal"), says:

The shrinkage in value of drugs and chemicals reached an acute stage at the end of 1904, and this has been so indelibly impressed upon buyers that during 1905 there has been a persistent "hand-to-mouth" buying, almost without parallel. In the aggregate the volume of business in 1905 has shown improvement, but it has been apparently in export rather than in home trade, and it may be that the ratio of profits has not been maintained, and it is on this account that the increased exports, as shown in the Board of Trade returns, may be an indication rather of weak trade at home, and a desire to keep factories running and men employed by a forcing of export trade.

Medicinal Preparations in France

A recent French Customs circular contains lists of the medicinal preparations the importation of which into France is authorised and prohibited respectively. The list of permitted preparations shows also the duties leviable thereupon. These lists, which include the various additions made since the issue of the former lists in 1897, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil.

Mr. W. A. Munn, of St. John's, Newfoundland, writes, on December 22, that the past season has been a very quiet one, and prices have declined so much that present values are below the cost of production. However, these low prices have enabled exporters to scatter their oil widely in many directions, and, judging from the reports which have been received, the quality is giving every satisfaction. The exports for the last few years have been as follows:

	Gals.	Value
		\$
Year ending June 30, 1902	...	20,164 11,142
"	1903	44,407 37,240
"	1904	191,403 432,792
"	1905	114,506 137,265
" December 20, 1905	...	41,687 —

Electeering in the "Lane."

The two Conservative candidates for the City of London (the Hon. Alban Gibbs and Sir Edward Clarke) visited the Commercial Sale Rooms on Thursday afternoon, when both were accorded a hearty reception by a numerous body of merchants and brokers assembled in the subscription rooms. The Hon. A. Gibbs being called upon to make a speech, said he had at all times done his best to forward the interests of the City, and he hoped that both he and his excellent colleague, Sir E. Clarke, would be returned. Sir E. Clarke also spoke, saying he had heard with great surprise that he (Sir Edward) knew nothing about commercial matters, and that somebody was wanted for the City who could claim acquaintance

ane with business affairs. Well, for the past forty years his services had been in request, and he had advised upon business questions as complicated and as varied as had come to the lot of any man engaged in business, and that had enabled him to pick up a few fragments. The present meeting, he said, was in no sense a party one, as they were having their meeting next week. In thanking the members for their kind reception, he was sure the commercial interests of the City could not find a better champion than the Hon. A. Gibbs to represent them, as he was always prepared to learn and to do his best for the interests which might be entrusted to him (Loud cheers).

Malayan Patchouli Oil.

The Imperial Institute has examined a sample of patchouli-oil from Perak, and finds it to be of good quality, comparing favourably in composition with the oils of the same type already imported into this country. It is reported that the present value of the oil would probably be about 16s. per lb. There has, however, been a marked decrease in the consumption of patchouli-oil in perfumery in recent years, and this, in conjunction with over-production in the Federated Malay States, Java, and Indo-China, has led to low prices.

Nigerian Monazite.

According to the report on Southern Nigeria recently issued by the Colonial Office, monazite is widely distributed, though usually in very small quantities, over practically the entire district of the Oban Hills excepting the part carrying cassiterite. The localities from which the best concentrates have been obtained are the neighbourhood of the Calabar River to the south of Ibom, where the track from Notim to Ibom crosses it, and to the north-west of Ibom, towards Awai Ikuri. The composition of these concentrates is being determined and their commercial value ascertained at the Imperial Institute.

American Sulphur.

According to a statement quoted by the "Lake Charles Daily American," the State of Louisiana can mine and ship sulphur 99 per cent. pure to Sicily and sell it there below the Sicilian cost of production. When a shipment of American sulphur arrived last year at Marseilles, although it was only 99.9 per cent. (just as it came from the mine), it was assessed as pure sulphur, and had to pay a high duty as such. The Sicilian article only averages 98 per cent. and passes without difficulty as crude. Italian officials have got the French Customs to order that all American sulphur should be analysed with a view to the collection, if possible, of the duty upon refined sulphur. By an agreement between the owners of the Louisiana mines and their Sicilian competitors the American producers are to limit their output to a quantity sufficient for the American and certain portions of the foreign market.

Italian Citric Acid.

The discovery of a method of manufacturing citric acid directly from the waste of lemons, to which we have referred on several occasions, is still attracting considerable attention in Sicily and Calabria. M. Restuccia, the discoverer of the process, claims that it will be the means of averting an agricultural crisis which may eventually arise from over-production in the lemon industry. He has been enabled to induce the Italian Parliament to pass a law with the object of encouraging and protecting the export trade in oranges and lemons and similar products by means of bounties. With this object a sum of 150,000 lire has recently been allotted by the Minister of Agriculture, and 100,000 lire is also to be allotted for the next five years, part of which money has been devoted to his experiments. The Minister of Agriculture (M. Rava) directed Professor Korner, of Milan, to study the Restuccia process, and experiments were recently made in his presence at the laboratory of the Agricultural School at Milan, from which we learn that the results obtained were entirely satisfactory, as subsequently Professor Korner issued a very optimistic report. The process is at present secret, and the inventor does not wish his method to enrich speculators, but desires the farmers to have all the advantages. M. Restuccia has closed a contract with the Citrica Sicula, which will undertake all expenses for the production of citric acid by the new process.

Shellac.

Messrs. Reynolds & Sellers, in the course of their annual review of the shellac market during 1904, state that the "semi-panic" during the first few weeks of the year completely demoralised most of those interested in the article, as apprehensions of further financial troubles were hovering about, and it was not until a few months had elapsed before the atmosphere became clearer, and a steadier tone apparent; but in the majority of instances speculators have held aloof. The opening quotation of 190s. to 195s. for TN being purely nominal, soon declined, as it was generally known that many thousands of cases would have to be thrown on the market sooner or later, meanwhile holders accepting practically any offers made for their parcels, thereby unduly depressing

prices. However, when it was reported that a line of 7,000 cases had been cleared in the neighbourhood of 125s. per cwt. a more hopeful feeling prevailed, and quotations quickly advanced to 150s. within a few weeks. With but slight fluctuations this figure ruled until May, when a decline of 7s. took place owing to a fall in the rupee from 72 to 68; from this point it steadily advanced, in sympathy with the Calcutta quotations. Throughout the year America has bought freely from this side, and also direct from Calcutta, having taken 10,000 cases of Orange in excess of London. For some years past their annual consumption has been between 64,000 and 68,000 cases, while the total for the past period will, it is estimated, reach nearly 90,000 cases. There have only been a few arrivals of fine and fine second Orange, principally on importers' account; and prices, although below those ruling in the previous year, have maintained a firm tone at many shillings above the inferior qualities, free flat descriptions being in demand, supplies, however, being in "more or less blocky" condition.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of December, 1905, and to the stocks on December 31:

	December		Stocks		1905		
	Landed	Delivd.	1905	1904	Imprtd	Delivd.	
Aloes.....es, etc.	90	43	330	786	1,190	1,596	
.....gourds	269	219	50	—	560	510	
Aniseed star....es.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arrowroot ....pkgs	403	1,179	6,887	11,825	13,524	17,662	
Balsams ... cks, etc.	60	72	362	672	237	547	
Calumba lbs	29	94	170	277	657	778	
Camphor.....pkgs	183	339	93	1,297	6,616	7,820	
Cardamoms	370	431	1,713	2,411	4,839	5,533	
Cinchona....."	1,867	939	7,614	6,169	16,065	14,820	
Cocculus indicus	—	—	3	93	—	53	
Cochineal	191	44	49	191	1,030	730	
Cubeb	—	2	438	730	31	322	
Dragon's blood...."	13	8	98	37	255	194	
Galls....."	19	102	146	930	2,285	2,959	
Gums—							
Ammoniacum	—	—	3	5	3	4	
Animi	86	108	233	477	864	1,108	
Arabic	982	963	6,426	7,889	11,682	13,124	
Asafoetida....."	579	101	1,119	282	2,011	1,174	
Benzoin	146	190	741	1,047	1,788	2,094	
Copal....."	3,810	3,907	16,035	18,555	58,593	61,122	
Damar	373	235	1,694	2,233	4,871	5,405	
Galbanum	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Gamboge....."	—	7	5	18	223	239	
Guaiacum	—	—	55	61	66	66	
Kauri ... tons net	313	75	1,181	958	2,498	2,197	
Kino.....pkgs	—	—	72	86	4	18	
Mastich	£6	45	11	21	61	71	
Myrrh, E.I."	30	3	73	28	316	279	
Olibanum	8	47	1,524	2,149	2,077	2,575	
Sandarac	103	240	435	942	1,163	1,951	
Tragacanth	928	1,446	6,232	4,013	18,211	15,983	
Ipecacuanha—							
Matto Grosso	22	5	98	305	230	437	
Minas	7	6	41	87	40	86	
Cartagena	1	1	17	32	8	23	
E. I."	—	3	28	48	176	195	
Jalap.....lbs	—	—	138	239	125	225	
Nux vomica....pkgs	—	10	304	68	2,580	2,330	
Oils—							
*Aniseed, star... es	—	33	124	288	80	243	
*Cassia....."	15	87	83	225	221	—	
Castor.....pkgs	135	80	300	279	1,535	1,514	
Coco-nut ... tons	85	35	237	186	991	940	
Olive	cks, etc.	83	77	455	545	2,077	2,163
Palm	tons	—	1	3	9	39	
Quinine	lbs	132	1,374	175,429	208,513	7,013	40,095
Rhubarb.....chts	—	26	272	249	772	749	
Sarsaparilla	lbs	28	35	111	164	589	638
Senna.....pkgs	151	392	3,322	2,975	8,028	7,623	
Shellac.....es	2,717	3,797	21,341	43,085	45,748	67,659	
Stieklac....."	£07	505	406	381	2,184	2,161	
Turneric.....tons	8	40	296	371	351	433	
Wax, bees'....pkgs	356	423	1,522	1,662	6,758	6,904	
" Japan	£0	42	111	237	673	—	

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red Lion, and Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay, are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

The exports of Kauri gum from New Zealand during the year ended September 1905 amounted in value to 508,000/-, against 542,000/- in 1904.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Observations by "Huckster."

[The correspondent (175/47) who sends the following communication is so enamoured of "Xrayser's" style that he suggests that his own "copy" should be set up in a similar typographical manner. That is perhaps hard on "Xrayser," who, however, will have the opportunity of disclaiming agreement or otherwise with "Huckster's" views.—**EDITOR.**]

It is generally admitted

that the result of the Rankin appeal came as a surprise to the vast majority of the trade, both registered and unregistered alike. The decision reminds one of the chlorodyne litigation in the 'seventies, when one Lord Chancellor reversed the decision of the preceding Chancellor. A similar termination is not outside the range of possibilities. The present decision certainly bestows upon the Pharmaceutical Society a power which they never thought they possessed. In viewing the legal aspects, one cannot reconcile the admission of Sir E. Clarke, supported by the Lord Chief Justice, that a mixture of prussic acid and flour if sold for the destruction of vermin could not possibly be brought into the second part of the Schedule, and yet the decision that a poisonous vegetable alkaloid contained in Part I., when mixed with something else is construed into Part II., almost prompts one to say: "I don't know where 'e are." The decision is by no means clear, and creates yet another anomaly in a badly framed Act. Now, many registered chemists will rejoice to know that their unregistered assistant, wife, apprentice, or errand-boy will be able to hand over Battle's vermin-killer under the pharmaceutical blind eye to justice.

The Prosecution was Instigated

not out of malice or retaliation, but as a means of showing that while the Pharmaceutical Society were seeking additional powers, they had not carried out the powers they already possess. Although the decision has not been as satisfactory as was originally intended, yet on the whole the object has been accomplished, because the majority of the defendants did not even label the packet with their name and address, and in many instances the sale was conducted by an unregistered person. Had the prosecution followed the usual plan of the Pharmaceutical Society and brought a dual charge: (1) Selling to an unknown person, (2) without attaching name and address of seller, then in the majority of cases the defendants would have had no chance of appealing. The prosecutors, unlike the Pharmaceutical Society, had no desire to make capital out of the result, hence the single charge. In one case, after the purchase had been made and the summons issued, it was found that one of the defendants was a widow. At a meeting of the Council of the Drug-stores' Association it was unanimously decided to withdraw this one, which was accordingly done. Had the decision been in favour of the D.S.A., it was also decided to refund the costs in the case of one of the defendants for obvious reasons which need no explanation.

The Purchases were Made

in a straightforward way, no information was supplied by drug-store sneaks, no trap was laid to catch the unwary. I give you the above details because "Xrayser," and possibly some of your readers, have

conceived the idea that the prosecutions were instituted with "malice aforethought." Mr. E. O. Brown's letter brings a religious feature into the *C. & D.* which has not previously existed. I have no desire to speak lightly of his fervour, but his letter has no doubt caused some little amusement. He allocates unto himself the position of a pharmaceutical martyr who has suffered *untold* mental agonies for the welfare of his brethren. Beyond the fact that his purchase was the first made and his name appeared first on the charge-sheet, and his gracious condescension of allowing his name to appear as the appellant, I am not aware that he has done anything more than any of the other defendants.

Messrs. Rankin & Co.

one cannot help having some regret for. Although they have established their proprietary in the second part of the Schedule, they will, I am afraid, slowly but surely find out that their article will be gradually pushed (almost) out of existence by the men who ought to push its sale, and that it will go the same way as other poisonous proprietaries. This prompts me to state that it would have been more advantageous to Messrs. Rankin & Co. if, instead of spending their money and time in litigation, they had sent a handsome subscription to the D.S.A., and so helped to bring about a much-needed reform in packed poisonous proprietaries and pharmacy law generally.

Sale of Poisons.

SIR,—I admire the acumen of "Xrayser," and in most cases agree with his comments and criticisms, but I think he makes the same mistake as some of the Judges who have dealt with the Poisons Schedule, in being too ingeniously logical. A substance which is only included by inference in Part I. is not on the same footing as an alkaloid which is specifically mentioned. Alkaloids are of all degrees of toxicity, from the intensely poisonous to the almost inert. Some of them would probably be used with a homicidal or suicidal intention, others would not be at all likely substances for such purposes. The fact that veratrine is not specially mentioned makes it all the more readily transferable to Part II. when in a compounded form for the destruction of vermin. The legal invention that a solution or preparation of strychnine or other Part I. poison is that poison, and therefore in Part I., is contrary to the plain meaning and basal idea of the division of the Schedule. The very fact that an alkaloidal salt is diluted or mixed does in some cases *ipso facto* transfer it from the first part to the second part. The same applies to prussic acid when present in essence of almonds. And there can be no doubt that this dilution or compounding, if sufficient in degree and quality, should in every case transfer a poison from Part I. to Part II. It would undoubtedly be difficult in an Act or its Schedule to define precisely what this dilution or compounding should be, but it does not seem necessary to define at all. The classification might quite safely be left to the discretion of the qualified pharmacist. Compressed tablets of strychnine and other dangerous forms would clearly be classified with strychnine salts; while Easton's syrup and other preparations containing ordinary doses of the alkaloid would come within Part II. of the Schedule, like nux-vomica preparations. The Schedule requires amendment and some clearer definition, but, taken as it stands, it should be interpreted according to its common-sense meaning. The question is the practical one of the public safety, not one of ingenious legal logic, of which we have had more than enough in pharmacy and in other decisions. One can suppose a case arising in which a very strong preparation of a Part I. poison was being sold in an unsatisfactory combination, which, although labelled "Vermin-killer," would quite properly be considered a poison as in Part I. In other words, it would be held not to be a "vermin-killer" within the meaning of the Act. In my humble judgment, the decision in regard to Rankin's ointment is indisputably sound, and might have been arrived at with less difficulty. Yours, etc.,

Edinburgh, January 2.

D. B. DOTT.

The Apothecaries' Assistant.

SIR,—In reply to your footnote at bottom of my letter, which you were kind enough to insert in last week's *C. & D.*, in which you say "there is not a word in the certificate that

justifies the notion that the qualification is general rather than specific." That is so, but there is in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and I am of opinion that this section means the assistant and not the apothecary. Why does it say business and not practice? The year 1868 is not so very long ago, and apothecaries did not keep open shop then, or very few, and poisons were sold at random by Tom, Dick, and Harry, and that is why the Pharmacy Act was brought forward. If the apothecary only was meant, why does the section not go on to state that the Act shall not interfere with a surgeon or physician? It expressly puts in the word "business," and stops at the mention of apothecaries (because these men had been accustomed, years before, to keeping open shop and employing their qualified assistants, but at the passing of the 1868 Act enjoyed all the rights of fully qualified physicians or surgeons), and if the Apothecaries' Society had thought for one moment that it did not include their qualified assistants, the Act would never have been allowed to pass without including them. Why, their assistants were qualified, while men who had acted as chemist assistants without any qualification (or their masters either) were allowed to register as chemists without any examination. Again, the apothecary did not want the exemption of Clause 16; he already possessed a higher qualification, and if this clause had not existed he could still sell poisons. Undoubtedly this clause was meant for the qualified assistant's benefit. With respect to the two letters which you think there must have been some mistake over, I beg to enclose you copies. I said prior to entering for the examination I received them, I wrote from memory in my last letter, and find on reference to them it was after, although only a few months. In the recent case of *Pharmaceutical Society v. Sharp*, Mr. Glyn-Jones gained an unfair victory. He made too much of the "one-man" company and that the defendant had six years previously paid a fine to the Pharmaceutical Society, this being before he had obtained the Apothecaries' certificate, thus leading the Judge to get a wrong impression and to think that the defendant was trying to evade the law; but had the case been put fairly—i.e., that the defendant had sold poison, he being merely a qualified dispenser under the Apothecaries Act, and that the Pharmaceutical Society did not think this a good enough qualification—I do not think then they would have gained such an easy victory. It is to be hoped by now the Apothecaries' Society have awakened to the need of looking after the rights of their assistants, and that any future Bills before Parliament will safeguard the interest of their assistants.

Yours truly,
A. S. A. (174/31.)

[The copies of the letters enclosed by our correspondent convey the opinion that an Apothecaries' assistant is qualified to dispense a medical man's prescriptions in a chemist's shop whether the same does or does not contain a scheduled poison. Reference is also made to the exclusive right to the use of the title "chemist and druggist" given by statute. Mr. Glyn-Jones in the Sharp case, referring to this statutory reservation of title, pointed out that the exempting section covers the use of the title, and if the Apothecaries' assistants' contention is right they can call themselves "chemist and druggist," as well as sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons. The full extent of the claim has not perhaps struck Apothecaries' assistants, and, if established, it would be such a valuable asset to the Society of Apothecaries that it was a little surprising to find that that Society did not undertake the defense in the Sharp case, as some assistants expected. Perhaps the latter may take this as a hint to study the legality of their position a little more thoroughly than they have done.—EDITOR.]

An Apothecaries' Assistants' Association.

SIR,—Possibly Mr. Albert Howell is unaware that there is at present in existence an association similar to that which he suggests founding. To have two societies of a rival nature would be fatal to the interests of both societies. During the present month our annual meeting will be held in London, particulars of which will be found in your advertising columns next week. A list of rules of the Association will be sent, free of charge, to any applicant.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.D.S.,
Hon. Secretary, Apothecaries' Assistants' Association,
London and Dublin.

Bradford, January 1.

SIR,—I was rather surprised to see a letter on the above subject in your issue of last week. I was in good hopes that our Association of Assistants to Apothecaries was sufficiently well known. We have sent numerous letters to your journal on legal matters which you have had the kindness to give publicity to, and signed by me as President of the Association. I should certainly regard another association as somewhat in opposition; but there might be a possibility of amalgamation in case they should go on with it. By the rules of our Association, branches may be formed in London or any other town, and are self-supporting. If Mr. Howell could improve on the results of recent contributions to current literature affecting our position, he would be a great acquisition to either the Association over which I preside or any other with objects of a similar nature.

Very truly yours,
A. T. GOTTF., F.R.M.S. Lond.
President, Apothecaries' Assistants' Association,
London and Dublin.

Bradford, January 2.

SIR,—I am pleased to be able to state that I have had a most gratifying response to the appeal made in the letter you were kind enough to publish for me last week. I desire to thank my correspondents through your pages, and shall communicate with them in due course. Although the replies were most encouraging, the majority of the writers reside at too great a distance to attend meetings in London, but their interests will be in good hands. I again urge the large number of assistants who hold appointments in or near the Metropolis to come forward to give strength and weight to the movement. Mr. A. M. Upton, Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries, authorises me to state that, at a court held on Tuesday, January 2, the master, wardens, and assistants decided to give us the use of a room at the Hall in which to hold our meetings, and expressed their heartiest sympathy with the aims of the proposed Association. Considering the splendid advantage this will be to us, and the evident desire of the Society to meet their assistants' wishes, we shall be lacking in courtesy and gratitude if assistants do not readily respond. The subscription will only be nominal, as we are relieved of the largest item of expenditure. The present time seems most opportune for combining to make known our wants; but without active co-operation we can do nothing. I therefore trust to hear from many more of my *confrères*.

Yours faithfully,
The Hackney Union Dispensary, ALBERT HOWELL,
Rosebery Place, Dalston, N.E.

Dispensing Notes.

Note on Spirit. Chloroform.

SIR,—When ordered in a prescription such as the following, the slight solubility of this spirit is a source of difficulty:

Spt. chloroform.	...	...	...	5iv.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	5vj.

The writer finds that by using the chloroform-water, B.P. 1885 (1:200), in an equivalent quantity, and adding the S.V.R., a clear solution is obtained. The calculation is simple, as 1 spt. chlorof. = 10 aq. chlorof. (1:200). This is especially useful where the deposit of chloroform might carry down alkaloids in the mixture.

Dorking.

J. J. MEAKINS.

Doubtful (91/33) would be glad to hear if there is any risk in dispensing mixture as below, or means of preventing the crystal form of precipitate, and of what it may consist, which forms sometimes on standing, one bottle remaining clear while taken, but it has more or less occurred in several others:

Quininæ sulph.	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Liq. ferri perehlor.	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. strychn.	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	3iss.
Glyeerini	...	...	...	3iss.
Aq. chloroformi ad	...	...	...	5vj.

M. ft. mist. 3ss. 4tis horis.

[The precipitate is due to interaction between the quinine salt and ammonium acetate; the quinine acetate formed is rapidly hydrolysed into crystalline hydrate. There is no risk in dispensing the mixture.]

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary," 1906, for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

A. W. A. (173/54).—We do not see how you can avoid having the weighing-machine stamped. You charge a penny for the correct weight, and it is not possible, therefore, to say that the machine is not used for "the purpose of trade," which is the definition in the Act.

Ferri (171/55).—The use of a signboard "Medical Hall" is not contrary to any Act of Parliament, but it may in connection with the work done in the premises bring the owner within the provisions of the Medical or Pharmacy Acts. Provided a chemist and druggist or registered druggist confines himself strictly to his statutory duties, he may use such a signboard.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Electric (265/21).—**ELECTRIC METER.**—Are you not in error in stating that caustic soda solution is used in the electric meter? Bastian's meter, which is a popular one of the electrolytic class, requires as the electrolyte very dilute sulphuric acid, and on this a layer of paraffin is placed to prevent evaporation. In Edison's electrolytic meter a solution of zinc sulphato is used, whilst Wright's meter requires mercurous nitrate for the electrolyte. We cannot tell you a suitable colour for the protecting layer of paraffin without experiment, which you are in a better position than we are to make.

Boz (140/10).—Ether is the best solvent for paraffin wax, but absolute alcohol has slight solvent properties.

Moor (172/9).—**SEILER'S ANTISEPTIC:**

Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	1 oz.
Borax	...	...	1 oz.
Sodium benzoate	...	...	20 gr.
Sodium salicylate	...	...	20 gr.
Eucalyptol	...	...	10 gr.
Thymol	...	...	10 gr.
Menthol	...	...	5 gr.
Wintergreen oil	...	...	6 m.
Glycerin	...	...	8½ oz.
Alcohol	...	...	2 oz.
Water to make	...	...	256 oz.

Dr. Seiler's directions are: Dissolve all the volatile ingredients in the alcohol, rub up the solution with the sodium salts, and dissolve in the water, finally adding the glycerin. Allow to stand in a large bottle, with occasional shaking for at least two weeks before dispensing. The following recently devised formula for **SEILER'S ANTISEPTIC TABLETS** may also be useful:

Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	30 grams
Borax	...	...	30 grams
Sodium benzoate	...	...	1.3 gram
Sodium salicylate	...	...	1.3 gram
Eucalyptol	...	...	0.7 gram
Thymol	...	...	0.7 gram
Wintergreen oil	...	...	0.25 gram
Menthol	...	...	0.35 gram

Make into tablets each weighing 1 gram.

H. & S. (170/67).—**(1) LAPIS MIRACULOSUS.**—We do not know that any wholesale house makes a speciality of this. The formula is:

Aluminis	...	...	20 parts
Ferri sulphatis	...	...	10 parts
Cupri sulphatis	...	...	5 parts
Ammonii chloridi	...	...	1 part

Mix the powders together, fuse in a porcelain vessel, and pour into moulds.

A similar substance containing camphor and used like lapis miraculosus for making a wound-lotion is known as lapis divinus. (2) We will inquire about the article you mention.

Very Old Reader (168/51).—**QUANTITY OF SALICYLIC ACID to use as a preservative.**—The recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Preservatives and Colouring-matters were that salicylic acid should not be permitted to be used in greater proportion than 1 grain per pint or pound of food. Borax or boric acid was to be recognised as necessary for cream-preservation in a quantity not exceeding 0.25 per cent. of boric acid; while for butter and margarine the proportions were not to exceed 0.5 per cent. of boric acid.

E. S. J. (171/48).—**PYRAMIDON** when prescribed in powder form is with advantage mixed with either dried-starch powder or sugar of milk. By this means the tendency to deliquesce is overcome.

O. R. C. (Winburg) (133/66).—**ANILINE MARKING INK.**—All that can be said on this subject has been said in the chapter on inks in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and there is room for some useful original work in devising a satisfactory one-solution indelible and free from silver marking-ink. Recently large quantities of a natural marking-ink have been prepared at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, from the pulp of the Eseleloahnit tree. We have not, however, come across a sample of the ink.

J. W. M. B. (166/71).—**SALINE POWDER.**—This is an artificial Carlsbad salts, and can be made from the German *Pharmacopœia* formula:

Dried sodium sulphate	...	...	5xxij.
Potassium sulphate	...	...	5i.
Sodium chloride	...	...	5ix.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	5xvij.

Separately powder and dry the ingredients, then mix.

Edison (171/25).—(1) We think the battery-salt is fused zinc chloride, but will make further inquiries. (2) **OINTMENT FOR GALLS AND SORES IN HORSES**, like your sample:

Alum. exsicce	...	...	5ss.
Zinci sulph. pulv.	...	...	5i.
Ung. viridis ad	...	...	5iv.

Dunclen (163/58).—The horse-fever mixture is too decomposed to yield satisfactory analytical results.

A. W. (172/65).—**QUILLIAIA AS AN EMULSION.**—There can be no harm from the small quantity of infusion of quillaia you use in your emulsion. If you replace the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of quillaia bark with 10 grains of saponin the product will be white and otherwise improved.

G. L. (170/51).—(1) **ALKALINE DENTIFRICE.**—Ten per cent. of sodium bicarbonate is unobjectionable in a tooth-powder, and as the efficacy of dentifrices would seem in a measure to depend on their alkalinity, the use of sodium bicarbonate as the most harmless soluble alkaline salt is well indicated. (2) **ASTRINGENT FACE-LOTION.**—We rather favour the following formula, which is a modification of the *cau de Pagliari*, a *hémostatique* devised by a pharmaceutist of Rome:

Aluminis	...	...	5j.
Acid. benzoic	...	...	gr. x.
Tr. benzoic. co.	...	...	5j.
Aquam ad	...	...	5x.

Cymro (164/11).—**FLOOR WAX-POLISH.**—The following formula will indicate how this class of wax-polishes is made:

Ceresin	...	...	3viii.
Soft paraffin	...	...	5j.
Turpentine	...	...	5ij.
Benzine	...	...	5iv.

Heat should not be used in preparing the above, but the cut-up cerasin should be allowed to stand with the turpentine till softened, then add the other ingredients and mix well.

W. F. (168/31).—The **DANDRUFF-POMADE** only yields us negative results on analysis.

J. N. H. (172/69).—(1) **PORT-WINE ESSENCE.**—The recipe given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (new edition), p. 290, yields a nicely flavoured essence, but the following formula gives a more pronounced vinous flavour:

Aetic ether	...	...	5j.
Butyric ether	...	...	5iv.
Aldehyde	...	...	5xxx.
Oil of Cognac	...	...	5xxx.
Oil of almonds	...	...	5xxx.
Rectified spirit	...	...	5j.
Essence of vanilla	...	...	5x.

Use in the proportion of 5j. to half a gallon of sweetened and coloured water.

(2) **RAISIN-WINE ESSENCE:**

Oil of Cognac	...	...	5XLV.
Tincture of raisins	...	...	5j.
Essence of vanilla	...	...	5x.

Mix.

For retailing as wine-essences the above formulas can be diluted with syrup or glycerin to a larger bulk if desired.

Phoenix (132/45).—**HORSE-MIXTURE.**—This is an unpromising compound of turpentine, spirit of tar, laudanum, and oil of thyme. The mention of these ingredients may help you to synthesise a similar mixture.

L. R. D. (165/25).—**FOR STICKING GLASS LABELS ON SHOP-DRAWERS** the most effectual cement to use is a saturated solution of shellac in methylated spirit. By the prolonged shaking of powdered shellac with a little over its own bulk of methylated spirit a creamy solution is obtained which is a splendid adhesive for glass or metal.

Pills (171/15).—THE APERIENT PILLS would be fairly well matched by the following formula:

Ext. cascar. sagr.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Ext. gentianæ	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pil. rhei co.	...	...	...	gr. ij.

M. ft. pilula.

One or two to be taken at bedtime.

N. M. & Co. (Poona) (162/32).—(1) MALARIA AND AGUE SPECIFIC, as your sample:

Cinchonidine sulphate	...	...	gr. xxxij.
Aromatic sulphuric acid	...	...	3ij.
Compound tincture of cardamoms	...	...	3iv.
Water to	...	...	3iv.

Mix, and after standing a few days filter bright.

(2) RINGWORM-OINTMENT.—This consists of powdered crude chrysarobin with a soft-paraffin basis, the proportion of chrysarobin being about 30 grains to the ounce. The perfume appears to be a trace of citronella oil.

Ajax (162/3).—THE RHEUMATISM-REMEDY is not amenable to analysis. It appears to be a kind of extract of pine needles, made by evaporating a decoction and preserving the liquid with glycerin, a little pine oil being probably added to increase the pine odour.

Wilts (150/47).—(1) CLEANING OIL PAINTINGS.—The simplest method is to rub the surface of the painting with scraped potato, and wash off with water. Another process consists in dissolving off the coat of varnish with a weak alcoholic solution—picture-restorers use whisky and water. This is obviously a delicate operation, as the alcohol is also a solvent for the basis of the colours used in the painting, and hence is a bit risky if tried on valuable paintings. (2) Send a photograph and description of your picture to a London picture-dealer with a view to finding out its value; it may be afterwards necessary to send the picture itself in case of obscurity.

Amicus (163/35).—CLEANSING-POWDER for ewes, after lambing. The composition of this powder is:

Magn. sulph.	...	...	5ij.
P. aloes barb.	...	...	5iv.

Mix by shaking together.

The above is a dose, and is administered in a pint of warm beer or gruel.

Mist. Tuss. (5/12).—COUGH MIXTURE.—The types of mixture to which you refer in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., are intended to be thick. Of the two experimental formulae you submit we prefer the first one (ext. ipecac. liq. and ext. glycyrrh.), but you could with advantage lessen the proportion of liquorice. If you replace the ae. sulph. aromat. with ac. acetie, you lose an important flavouring-agent, but you could make that up by the addition of a little spirit of cinnamon. By filtering the mixture you obtain a product more of the elixir type, which we gather is not what you desire.

H. R. (169/25).—WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTER.—The powder as your sample is well matched by mixing with a 4-oz. packet of Hudson's dry soap, oil of wintergreen mv., and eosin dissolved in spirit gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. The secret of many powders sold for preventing windows steaming is the soap they contain; the thin film of oleate left behind prevents, for a time, moisture being deposited on the glass.

J. W. (159/43) asks for a formula for VIGOR-TONIC that will act on his customers in the same manner as the *C. & D. Diary* acted on him. This is a somewhat difficult task; but the following is a capital mixture for retail sale, cheaply produced, but really an excellent tonic:

Acid. nitro-mur. dil.	...	...	5iss.
Tr. gentianæ co.	...	...	5iiss.
Liq. strychninæ	...	...	5iss.
Tr. aurantii	...	...	5iiss.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	5iss.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	5xxvj.

Filter bright.

Dose: One tablespoonful in a wineglass of water two or three times a day directly after meals.

A. W. P. (163/44).—CORN AND WART PAINT.—The sample you send is the usual salicylic acid, ext. cannab. ind. and collodion-paint, except that it is rather thinner than usual.

H. M. W. (Dunning) will oblige by sending to us his name and address.

C. B. S. (169/68).—CHEMICAL LECTURE EXPERIMENTS.—A set of striking and easily worked experiments was given in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1892. This was re-published in book-form under the title "Scientific Mysteries," but is now out of print and practically unobtainable. Syllabuses for popular lectures on chemistry were given in the *C. & D.* in the issues for February 22, March 1, and March 8, 1890, pages 256, 293, and 335 respectively.

Caryoph. (175/19).—As you have not sent your name and address your request and queries cannot be replied to.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

The address of Mr. J. I. Thirde, applicant for the trademark "Cocalyphols," was erroneously printed last week as West Hill Street, Glasgow, instead of West Nile Street.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 20, 1905.)

"PETROJEL" ("Petro" disclaimed); for petroleum jelly. By R. Parkinson & Sons, Curzon Street, Burnley. 274,384.

"OTOID"; for ear-bougies. By Ferris & Co., Ltd., 7 Union Street, Bristol. 274,911.

"MOTHER SHIPTON" and label device thereof; for a salve for eczema and other skin-diseases. By V. Thompson, Kirkgate, Knaresborough. 275,274.

"EPATIN"; for a nerve tonic. By P. M. Short, 1 Holmdean Avenue, London, S.E. 275,993.

Device of a snake's head with a tablet marked "F. PH. G." in the jaws; for chemicals in Class 3. By the Ferro-phosphat Ges. E. Schramm & Co., Graskeller 1, Hamburg. 276,701.

"PARACELSIUS"; for liquid pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3. By U. F. Schlaepfer, Alte Beckenhofstrasse 62, Zurich. 276,066.

"POMMIDA SCOTT" and signature "M. B. SCOTT"; for an ointment. By Marie B. Scott, 4 Rue Chauveau-Lagarde, Paris. 276,831.

"HIVESE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., 18 North Street, Belfast. 277,152.

"HEMORRHALINE" ("Hæmo" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By C. J. Hewlett & Son, 40 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 277,268.

"TYLMAROL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By W. H. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 277,393.

"SILVO"; for photographic papers. By the Rotary Photographic Co., Ltd., 12 New Union Street, London, E.C. 277,184.

"CITRETTA"; for a non-alcoholic aerated beverage. By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 277,267.

"CREAM C'AP"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Vinolia, Ltd., Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 276,643.

"BORA-FIN"; for soap in Class 47. By H. Moor & Alexander, Ltd., Yarnhall Street, Dublin. 277,061.

"KAPTO" and "NETRO"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By R. Armstrong, Ltd., 40 Saul Street, Preston. 277,584, 277,585.

"PIXI"; for perfumery. By Odol Chemical Works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E. 274,841.

"ISOI"; for toilet preparations. By Anno E. Johnston, 102 Delaware Mansions, Sutherland Avenue, London, N.W. 277,134.

"RICHARD DENS" (signature); for perfumery. By R. Dens, Glebe Road, Dalston, London, N.E. 277,341.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 27, 1905.)

"VIDEX"; for photographic chemicals. By Adams & Co., 26 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 277,413.

"STAINITE" ("Stain" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 1. By S. Wills & Co., Castle Green Colour Works, Bristol. 277,836.

"SULTANA" and device thereof; for chemicals in Class 2. By Roberts, Evans & Woodhead, 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool. 276,044.

Oblong label device of exhibition medals and prizes; for chemicals in Class 3. By Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, near London, E. 275,800.

"PHENAZONE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst-am-Main. 275,022.

"IMPERIOS"; for a gout, rheumatism, and sciatica powder for use in the bath. By G. Veck, 27 Titchborne Street, London, W. 276,406.

Device of a boy, minus a tooth, but grinning, and the words "It didn't hurt a bit"; for a dental anaesthetic. By Anthony, Dentists (Cardiff), Ltd., 110 Queen Street, Cardiff. 276,500.

"CALORIPED" ("Calor" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By J. T. D. Lewis, 125 Radcliffe Street, Everton, Liverpool. 277,231.

Exchange Column—Bargains—*cont.*

SHOP FITTINGS.

Two attractive medium-sized carboys, pear shaped, £1. **FASHION**, 23 Evesholt Street, London, N.W.

Medium square *outs de lamp* and *mrn*, 25s.; 12 4-lb. ointment-jars, blue, 22s. "G.C." (77/34), Office of this paper.

Complete fittings for small shop, including bottles and carboys, £25; stamped envelope for particulars. **JAMES**, 35 Park Hall Road, East Finchley.

For sale, four 12-gal. show carboys, cut-glass stoppers; perfect shape and condition; best offer accepted. **STARKEY**, Chemist, 104 Holland Park Avenue, Notting Hill, W.

Show-fittings for sale; counter, 12 ft.; dispensing-counter, 8½ ft.; wall-case, shelving, bottles, &c.; bargain. "Chemist," 46 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C.

For sale immediately, complete fittings for chemist's shop, including bottles nicely labelled, mirrors, 2 window-enclosures; any reasonable offer. **DUFFIELD**, Chemist, Colchester.

Secondhand bent-glass showcase, as Maw's figure 2740. best; length 6 ft., width 18 in., height 8 in.; good condition; what offers? **POOLEY**, Chemist, 36 High Street, Wimbleton.

Secondhand, 2 square upright counter-cases, £4 10s. each, £8 10s. pair, cost double; exhibition or centre show-case, £30, cost about £60; 3 wall cases, 2' x 5' 6" high, £2 each, £5 10s. lot. Stamped envelope, **PERCIVAL**, 171 High Street, Walthamstow.

12-ft. fixture, mahogany, containing 96 glass and gold labelled drawers, with shelving and cornice above, also shelving underneath, £9; mahogany counter, 8 ft., with label and other drawers, 50s. or best offer; perfect condition. **HUNTER**, Axbridge, Somerset.

Magnificent modern fittings—12 ft. and 9 ft. 4 in. runs mahogany-faced drawers (lockers under), and shelving fixture, mirror-lined, massive carved cornice, pilasters, brackets, and spandrels, 9 ft. high; handsome mahogany wall-case (upper mirror-lined), 5 glazed doors in upper and lower parts, 9 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. high; Spanish mahogany dispensing counter, domed centre mirror, with carvings and shaped black marble base. 2 upright side cases, bevelled-glass shelves, mirror-lined, 6 ft. 3 in. long; mahogany counter, 9 ft. 4 in., with 5 glazed cases front, usual drawers back; also handsome outside lamp; any reasonable offer accepted; must clear; seen fitted. **CHALLIS**, Southall Green.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gledhill check-till, 10½ x 5½ x 19. State offers. **KIRBY**, Kettering Road, Northampton.

Matthew's soda-fountain for sale; cost £130; reasonable offer. 83/34, Office of this Paper.

40 gross (secondhand) 6 and 8 oz. bottles; 3s. gross, free on rails. 354 Stretford Road, Manchester.

Large Veritas stove, for heating shop; perfect condition; cost 30s.; price 15s. 79/39, Office of this Paper.

Unsprung, 14 to 16 inch Loofahs, 12s. 6d. gross, clean. **BUTTERWORTH**, 354 Stretford Road, Manchester.

What offers for whispering 'phone, 6 and 8 oz. dispensing-bottles, 12-gall. drum, 4-gall. can? **ALLEN**, Biggleswade.

MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

What offers? ½ lb. pulv. iodoform; Veedee vibrator, complete; Chapman's oils, twelve 2s., twelve 2s. 6d., six 5s.; Calvert's carbolio toilet soap, twelve 1s. 6d.; all fresh and clean. **GITTINS**, Chemist, Egham, Surrey.

Volcanic dust which fell on Barbados after the eruption of La Soufrière in 1902; what offers? Mounted as microscopic slides, 9d. each. Also histological slides prepared for the Second Conjoint examination. A. P., 14 Clepstow Villas, London, W.

One doz. 1/10 Tatcho, 19/-; 1 doz. Feltoe's Specialité Lime-juice, 10/-; 1 doz. En.ryl T. powder, 3s.; 2 doz. Swansdown, 6s.; 1 oz. Morph. mur., 5s.; 1 oz. Cocain hyd., 15s. (or offers?); also 20 grains Pilocarpine nitrate, 4 oz. Resorcin, ½ oz. Veratrine, 2 lb. Ammon. sulphocyanide, two 15-grain Johnson's Gold, whole or part; cash, or exchange stock. **DAVIES**, Forest Hill.

WANTED.

Bougie-mould, 6 or 12. **OSBORNE**, 19 Moss Lane West, Manchester. Students' Materia Medica, and Chemical Cabinet. 80/26, Office of this Paper.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash return post. **DENT**, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Two 50-gall. N₂O bottles (hand-lever). **NATHAN SMITH**, Dental Surgeon, Ohellosford.

Apparatus, secondhand, for administration of nitrous oxide gas. 75/3, Office of this Paper.

½ Doz. Bennett's Massage Stones. **HARRIS & CO.**, Chemists, 30 King Street, St. James's, S.W.

Tincture-press, 1 or 2 gall., tinned inside, good condition; cheap. 77/22, Office of this Paper.

Copy, "Scientific Mysteries," or *C. & D. Diary*, 1892; to buy or hire. 72/11, Office of this Paper.

Minor, Major, chemists' books; for cash or exchange. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Gledhill's Check-till, in good condition. State size, **AUDSLEY**, Chemist, Horbury, Wakefield.

Pharmacopedia, Pereira, Everett's "Physics," Ince's. Lowest prices, "S.O." (81/26), Office of this Paper.

10 or 12 gall. copper still with worm complete. Apply, with full particulars and price, **THOS. SMITH**, 27 St. Saviourgate, York.

Second-hand dental engine, No. 4 or 7 handpiece, good working order; approval; condition of plating immaterial. 50 Market Street, East Ham.

I will pay 10s. 6d. for copy of prescription or formula bronchitis and cough mixture; has been made up by London chemist, probably W.O. district; sample receipt of address. **MONTAGUE**, 27 Paradise Street, West Bromwich.

FREE COPIES OF THIS SUPPLEMENT

are mailed every week to hundreds of inquirers, and delivered to them on Friday by the same post as "The Chemist and Druggist." They are thus enabled to reply very promptly to any advertisement which suits their needs. All that is necessary to secure the Supplement in this manner is to send a supply of stamped and addressed wrappers or envelopes to *The Publisher* of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., when a Supplement will be mailed every week for delivery in any part of the country, as stated above. Inquirers thus save the trouble of weekly application, and are sure of getting what they want, because "The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement is not only the approved medium for advertisements of this character, but has the largest circulation and gives the best results.

The Supplement may also be obtained on personal application at or after 9 a.m. on Friday Mornings at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement can be got free at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., every Friday morning, and is posted by the early morning mails to those who ask for it.

Look through all the pages of this issue, and observe how comprehensive and influential are the announcements.

Reply to those that suit you.

It pays to pay for advertising

“Diary” Praise.

A FURTHER instalment of comments on THE CHEMISTS’ AND DRUGGISTS’ DIARY for 1906 is appended:

To chemists whose motto is “Well bought is half sold.”—“Enquiero within upon everything.”—T. H. Haden (Manchester).

Cannot be beaten.—F. Rowson (Debenham).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST leads, the others follow—a long way behind.—C. S. Ashton (Brighton).

The chemist’s self-educator.—W. E. Gaze (Higham Park, N.E.).

I consider that “Modern Business Methods” is worth ten times more than the yearly subscription charged for the C. & D. and *Diary*.—R. E. Cooper (Birmingham).

It’s a marvel and better than ever.—Enuf Ced (153/33) (Grimbsy).

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and study the *Diary* well; success will be yours.—Thos. Thompson (Ealing, W.).

Excellent in every way.—Alfred Coleman (Newport).

“I would applaud thee to the very echo

That should applaud again.”—*Macbeth*.

“Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.”—*Midsummer Night’s Dream*.—“Ajax” (Huddersfield).

“Tis not in mortals to command success,

But we’ll do more, Sempronius—we’ll deserve it.

J. Dunbar (Penarth).

Just to give my opinion

Why chemists should all subscribe,

Knowing its priceless value,

Increasing each year in size,

Really our ‘96 *Diary*.

Buyers and sellers endorse,

Early eclipses the past.

J. W. Kirby (Harlesden, N.W.).

We have sent you ten shillings

In payment this day,

So continue to forward

Your weekly this way.

It has reached us so often,

And served us so long,

As we’ve subscribed from its birth,

You may welcome this song.

John Gibson, F.C.S. (Hexham).

Bacon said: “Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is, some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention.” The C. & D. *Diary*, 1906, is most certainly one of the few.—Geo. Crawford (Horley).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is by far the best and most useful trade journal and source of general information to everyone in the drug-trade.—J. A. Sutcliffe (Halifax).

First come; best kept.—John Bain (Bridge of Allan, N.S.).

The errand boy’s gone and left his screw,

The assistant and the apprentice, too,

Alas and alack! All those got the sack,

For, whene’er for a moment the boss turned his back,

They were reading the C. & D. *Diary* through.

H. Mortimer (Batley).

The *Chemists’ Diary* is the chemist’s friend,

They’ll go together to the bitter end;

For weal or woe commend me quite

To the *Chemists’ Diary*—the chemist’s might.

Alfred Jones (Eastbourne).

THE “C. & D. DIARY, 1906.”—The “Pharmaceutical Era,” of New York, says our *Diary* is more down-to-date than ever. . . . A new feature and one of much usefulness is a list of books of interest to pharmacists which includes all the Pharmacopoeias of foreign countries, and of still greater importance to the British profession is the list of known, admitted, and approved remedies.

“IT IS NO USE—I can’t manage without the C. & D.,” writes “F. W. E.” (83/14) in renewing his subscription this week. He had tried a month or so without it.

UMNIA.—The new illustrated price-list (Part 3) of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, S.E., with its artistic cover in three-colour work, is just issued. It is very well got up, being printed in good type on surfaced paper, and the illustrations are excellently reproduced in tints and colours. Passing from appearance to practicality, the pharmacist will have nothing to complain of who wishes to push the “packed pharmaceutical side-line,” for he will find everything in the list which, in that department, modern methods have devised.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, January 8.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. David Howard on “Cinchona-barks and their Cultivation,” and Dr. S. J. M. Auld on “A New Method for the Quantitative Estimation of Acetone.”

Dewsbury Chemists’ Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Paper by Mr. R. Gledhill on “Should Retail Chemists Have Direct Representation in Parliament?”

Tuesday, January 9.

Bradford Chemists’ Association, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Conversational evening on trade topics.

Huddersfield Chemists’ Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Business: “The Coming General Election.”

Wakfield Chemists’ Association, White Horse Hotel, at 8.15 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Wednesday, January 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Lecture on the “Manchester Tramways System.”

Edinburgh Chemists’, Assistants’, and Apprentices’ Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. E. O. Rowland on “The Relationship of the Flora of Edinburgh to the Minor Syllabus,” and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill will give some “Illustrative Experiments for Apprentices.”

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Montgomery Hall, at 9 P.M. Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith on “The Preservation of Medicinal and Chemical Preparations.”

Thursday, January 11.

West Ham Chemists’ Association, Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Business meeting. At 8 P.M., smoking-concert.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association, Card Room, Assembly Rooms, at 8 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each (including refreshments), from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Hallett, 10 Stall Street.

Chemists’ Assistants’ Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. T. Maben, F.C.S., on “Standardisation.”

Friday, January 12.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association. Ladies’ evening.

THE date of the annual ball of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society has been altered from February 8 to February 22.

THE date of the whist-drive of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association to be held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, has been altered to January 16. Particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Radford, 14 Union Street.

THE CHEMISTS’ BALL will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, W.C., on January 17. Tickets (lady’s 12s. 6d., gentleman’s 17s. 6d.) can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. A. J. Ballen Cooper, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

College Notes.

WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On Saturday, December 23, the students of this College paid a visit to the *Telamon* (a fruit-carrying ship) in the Queen’s Dock to see the refrigerating-apparatus, the physics of the arrangement being fully explained to them.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Westminster College of Chemistry, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

OUR DAILY BREAD.—Excerpt from a letter to the publisher: “I may mention that one advertisement in your journal a few weeks ago saved me 18s., and so this year’s subscription was paid at once.” (27/14.)